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SHOUT
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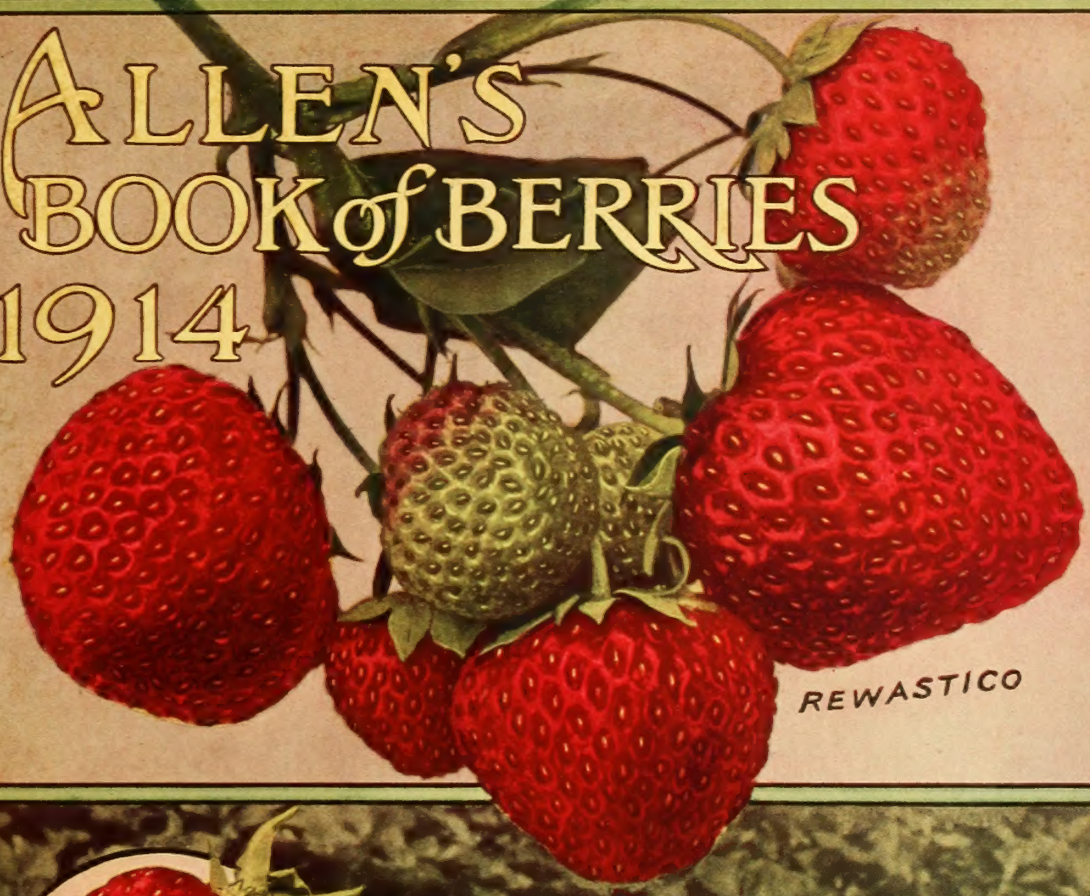
ALLEN'S BOOK of BERRIES 1914



W. F. ALLEN
SALISBURY, MARYLAND

PHOTOGRAPHED IN SEPTEMBER
THE BEST FALL BEARING BERRY

Nineteen Hundred and Fourteen

WATCH US GROW

In 1912 I published 40,000 catalogues, and did not have enough. For 1913 I did not intend to run short, so I ordered 60,000 catalogues, but had to get out a second edition of 15,000. For 1914 I am sending out 85,000, with colored covers, making a total weight of 21,000 lbs., or 10½ tons, costing $1,700.00 for postage alone. I am not doing this to brag about it, but because the demand for **Allen's plants** makes it necessary. **There must be a reason!** Those who have used my plants send me hundreds of new customers every year. I endeavor to make a friend of every customer for two reasons: First, because I like to do business that way; and, second, because it pays.

Thanking you for many past favors, and hoping to merit a continuance of your good will, as well as your patronage, I remain

Yours faithfully,

W. F. ALLEN

IMPORTANT NOTICE. PLEASE READ TWICE

I fill Strawberry plant and other small-fruit orders any time after November 1, during November, December, January, February, March and April, until May 1. From May 1 to May 10 I will fill a limited number of orders on any stock that is unsold, and put it in the very best possible order, but at purchaser's risk as to results.

After May 10, and during June, July, August, September and October, I most positively will not fill any orders, because the plants are not sufficiently rooted and matured to transplant before November 1, and I do not consider it to my advantage, nor yours, to send out stock until it is in the best of condition to give results.

During March and April, the great planting season, almost my entire attention, and that of over one hundred employees, is given up to filling plant orders. I am willing to answer any questions during the summer months as promptly as possible, if communications are short and to the point. Long letters are subject to long delays. This notice is made necessary from the fact that I receive hundreds of orders for Strawberry plants during the summer months when I have no plants in fit condition to transplant, and when not one in ten could make even good plants grow if I could send them, unless it were potted plants, which I do not grow at all.

IMPORTANT TO CUSTOMERS

Orders should be sent in just as soon as possible after receiving this catalogue. It is better for you as well as for the nurseryman.

Remit by Money Order, Registered Letter or Bank Draft; Postage Stamps will be accepted for the fractional parts of a dollar, the larger denominations preferred. Foreign customers will please send Money Order on Salisbury, Md., or Bank Draft payable in New York.

Time of Shipment. From the time you receive this catalogue to May 1. By far the larger part of my shipments are made during March and April. Bermuda, Cuba, Florida, California and other similarly located sections are supplied any time in the fall and winter after November 1.

True to Name. While I use every precaution to have all plants, etc., true to name (and I believe I come as near doing this as any one in the business), I will not be responsible for any sum greater than the cost of the stock, should any prove otherwise than as represented.

Guarantee. I guarantee plants ordered by mail or express to reach customers in good condition when promptly taken from the express office and opened at once.

Claims, *if any, must be made on receipt of goods. I cannot become responsible for stock that is allowed to lie around your station or express office, for neglect of purchaser or his employees to care for stock after it has been received, or for misfortunes caused by droughts, floods, frosts, insects, etc. These things are entirely beyond my control.*

At Purchaser's Risk. Plants shipped by freight will be at purchaser's risk, and all plants shipped after May 1 will be packed and shipped in best condition possible, but always at purchaser's risk.

Packing. I make no charges for boxing or packing at rates quoted in this catalogue. Everything is delivered f. o. b. trains at rates named.

Prices include the packing and the package.

Twenty-five. All plants are tied twenty-five in a bundle.

Payment. Invariably cash in advance. It is my desire that all customers should have the very best of success and, strange as it may seem, plants that are not paid for seldom do well.

MARYLAND

STATE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENTS OF ENTOMOLOGY AND VEGETABLE PATHOLOGY

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND EXPERIMENT STATION

R. W. SILVESTER, PRESIDENT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

PROF. T. B. SYMONS, STATE ENTOMOLOGIST

PROF. J. B. S. NORTON, STATE PATHOLOGIST

CERTIFICATE OF NURSERY INSPECTION

No. 11

To Whom It May Concern:

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That on the 1st day of September 1913 we examined the Nursery Stock of W. F. Allen growing in five nurseries at Salisbury County of Wicomico, State of Maryland, in accordance with the law of Maryland, 1898, CHAPTER 289, SECTION 38, and that said nurseries and premises are apparently free, so far as can be determined by inspection, from the San Jose Scale, Peach Yellows, Pear Blight and other dangerously injurious insect pests and plant diseases.

This Certificate is invalid after August 1st 1914 and does not include nursery stock not grown within this State, unless such stock is previously covered by certificate and accepted by the State Entomologist and State Pathologist

State Entomologist

State Pathologist

COLLEGE PARK, MD., Sept. 5 1913

Copyright 1913, by W. F. Allen

Allen's Book of Berries for 1914

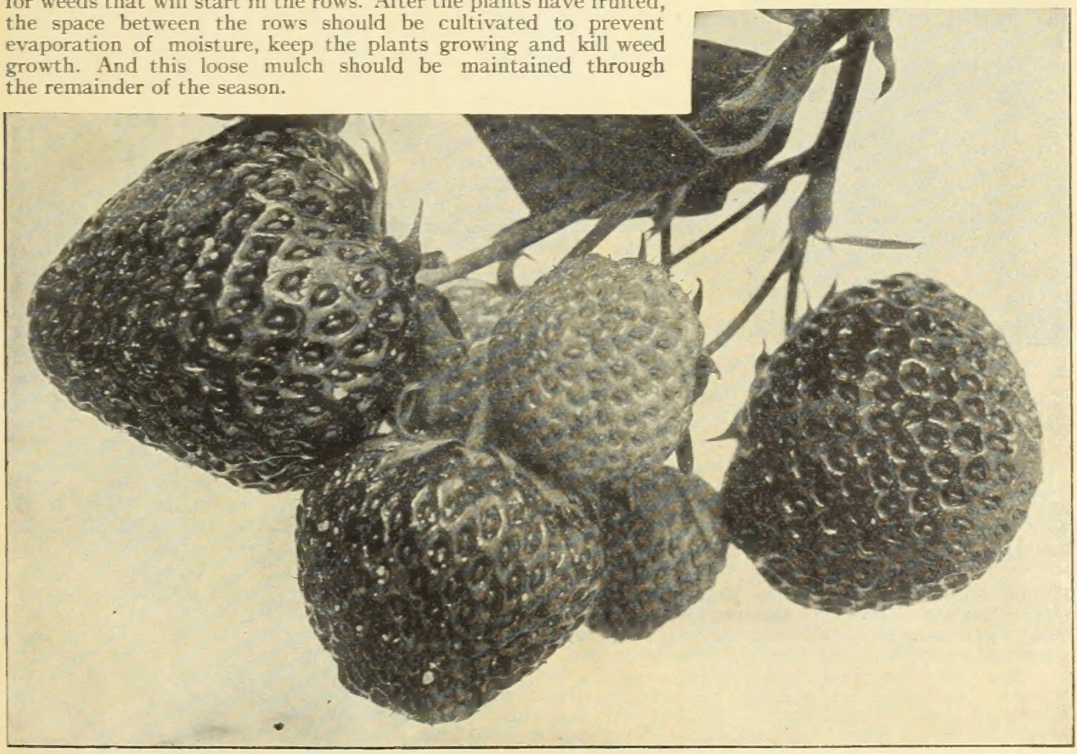
SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR PLANTING STRAWBERRIES

OF ALL the small fruits the Strawberry is probably of the greatest commercial importance in this country. There is no plant that adapts itself so well to all conditions and to all sorts of soil, whether loam, sand or clay. Good drainage is absolutely essential, but the plants should have a reasonable amount of moisture. Avoid setting the plants in land that has been for a long time in grass, for in such places you will find the larvæ of the May beetle, which are extremely destructive to small plants. The soil cannot be made too fertile, and the richer it is made, and the more humus you can get into it, the better will be the crop. Stable manure is probably the best fertilizer that can be used, although there is an objection on account of the grass seeds which may be brought in. If commercial fertilizer is used it can be made at home, and the following formula is probably the best: Acid phosphate (16 per cent), 900 lbs.; nitrate of soda, 100 lbs.; fish-scrap, 600 lbs.; sulphate of potash, 400 lbs. This will make a ton. This fertilizer should be applied broadcast and worked well into the soil before plants are set, or applied as a top-dressing and worked into the soil after the plants have started to grow. Don't put directly under the plants when setting, as thousands upon thousands of Strawberry plants have been killed in this way, and the one furnishing the plants accused of furnishing poor stock. I repeat, don't put commercial fertilizer directly under Strawberry plants when setting.

In the middle states and north, Strawberries should be planted in the spring. In the southern states fall and spring planting are both practical. The plants should be set as early in spring as the soil can be worked, **the earlier the better.** If the plants are grown in matted rows, a distance of 3½ feet between the rows is best, but if for garden culture they can be set in hills 2 by 3 feet. If planted in this latter way and the runners are kept off, you can get large crops of berries. For field culture the matted row is a method in general use. In large plantings furrows are run from 3½ to 4 feet apart, and another furrow thrown from each side, making a small ridge, which should be raked flat enough so that the plants will be level after first cultivation. This gives you a good mellow bed for planting. The plants are set on this ridge, and it is especially important that they be set at the proper depth. The crown of the roots should be even with the surface of the soil and the earth pressed firmly about them. Some growers set plants as close as 15 inches in the rows, but the usual distance is from 20 to 24 inches.

Strawberry plants bear pistillate and staminate blossoms, and in planting pistillate varieties a row of the staminate sorts should be set about every sixth or eighth row. Some commercial growers recommend planting the perfect-flowering sorts every two or three rows.

It is advisable in the middle states and in the North in general to protect the plants in winter. A mulch of wheat-straw in the late fall should be applied, just enough to cover the crowns of the plants. With the earliest start of the leaves in the spring, the mulch should be pulled back from the plants and left on the beds to keep the fruit clean. After the mulch is off, and before the fruiting season, keep a sharp lookout for weeds that will start in the rows. After the plants have fruited, the space between the rows should be cultivated to prevent evaporation of moisture, keep the plants growing and kill weed growth. And this loose mulch should be maintained through the remainder of the season.

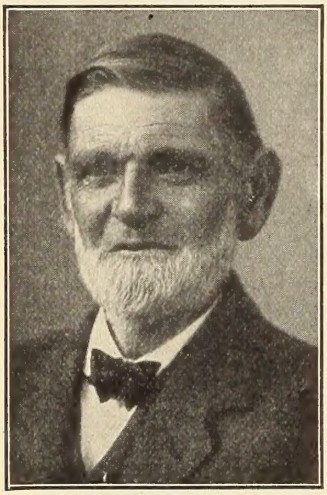


Rewatisco. A valuable berry, and I want my customers to try it (See next page)

STRAWBERRIES THAT I RECOMMEND

Rewastico

This new variety was offered by me for the first time last spring, and, owing to the small supply of plants the price was practically prohibitory to a great many growers; but I planted the larger part of my stock, and now have a good supply of this valuable new berry. The Rewastico was originated in Wicomico County, about twelve miles from Salisbury, by Mr. Thomas H. Howard, who has been growing the Rewastico in a small way for several years. Considerable of the fruit has been shipped to Baltimore for two or three seasons, the berries invariably bringing a special price, and a special inquiry for more of the same kind. I had heard of this berry two or three years before I bought it, but so many new varieties are offered that I did not take the time to go to see it until the summer of 1912. I had no idea of the surprise in store for me. The Rewastico is a highly colored, large, cardinal-red berry, and the color penetrates through and through; it is very productive, and in size is uniformly large; in shape it is as perfect and uniform as if turned out of a mold, as you can see by referring to the illustration on page 1, which is a true photograph and not in the least exaggerated. In plant-growth it is one of the healthiest on the farm, making plenty of healthy, strong plants, with an abundance of vigorous, healthy, dark green foliage; in quality it is rich, with an aromatic Strawberry flavor, though somewhat tart; but is firm enough to be very popular as a market berry. I consider myself extremely fortunate in being able to procure the entire stock, the most of which I planted last spring. I am glad to be able to offer this new berry to you this season at a price within the reach of everybody, as it is so good and is going to be so valuable as a market berry that I want all of my customers to have it. I sincerely believe that those who fail to procure plants at the very reasonable price at which I am offering it this spring will miss a great chance to get started with one of the best market Strawberries ever offered to the public. I consider it the only real competitor that the Chesapeake has ever had, and in some respects it even surpasses that exceedingly popular variety. Anticipating a great demand, I shall plant heavily of it myself; and should I misjudge in the demand for plants, weather permitting, I am sure I shall not be disappointed in a large crop of fancy berries. See illustration page 1.



S. H. Warren

Warren

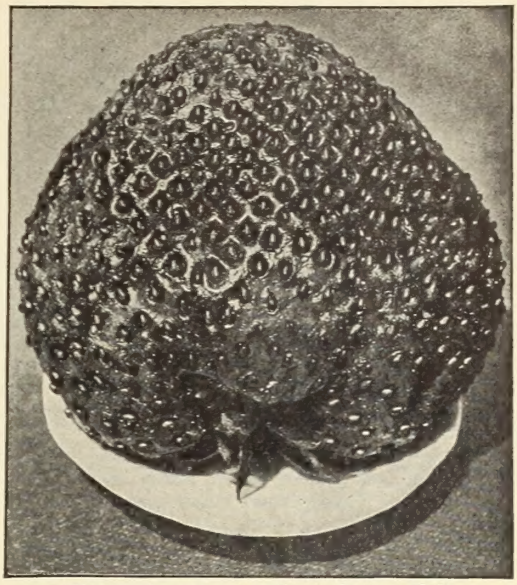
This new Strawberry, which I am now offering for the first time, hails from Auburndale, Massachusetts, a suburb of Boston, and was originated by Mr. S. H. Warren, the veteran grower of fancy Strawberries, whose portrait I am pleased to print in connection with this description. Mr. Warren has been growing Strawberries in New England for almost three-score years, and no one with whom I am acquainted is better able to judge the valuable points of a Strawberry. Mr. Warren has taken a great deal of interest in berry-growing, and has been especially interested in promising new varieties; he is now almost four-score years of age, and has grown berries almost all of his life; those who know him best honor and love him most, and his opinion of a new fruit can be accepted with the utmost confidence. During the summer of 1912 it was my good fortune to see the "Warren" in fruit on Mr. Warren's ground and the splendid crop of large, luscious, highly colored and uniform-shaped berries was an inspiration to anyone interested in berry-growing. The plants were exceedingly vigorous, with strong, leathery foliage of very dark green. Mr. Warren was not at home, but I was told to look over the berries to my satisfaction, which I did; a few hours later I met Mr. Warren at Horticultural Hall, where he had on exhibition a number of varieties of Strawberries, the largest and most beautiful of which was the Warren. Believing this to be the best variety that he has ever produced, he has honored it with his name. I have the following letter from Mr. Warren, dated Auburndale, Massachusetts, March 29, 1913: "I thank you for buying my Warren Strawberry. No one would have had this opportunity to disseminate this Strawberry but myself, if I felt that I should live and be able to do so. It is one of the best Strawberries I ever grew, and I have been growing them for fifty-eight years, and I think your customers will be lucky to plant this, my last introduction. It is on account of my age (77) and poor health that I am parting with it." (Signed) S. H. Warren. In a later letter Mr. Warren writes that "Mr. ——— is now wishing he had bought them. I tell him he has lost the handling of the best Strawberry I ever saw, and I am glad you are to have the Warren."

Notwithstanding the drought during all the early part of the summer, and the fact that they were planted late, they have made an excellent growth here at Salisbury, Maryland, and we have a splendid stock of plants. I have put the price very low for a valuable new variety, in order to give everybody who "Buys Plants from Allen" a chance to give them a trial.

Dear Sir:—I very much doubt if you have a better berry than Warren in your long list, all points considered. The fruit is so large and handsome it is one of the first to sell at a good price, even in a glutted market; it also is an extra berry to stand up after being packed, therefore a good shipper. If people knew the hundredth part of what I know about the Warren you would be sold out of plants long before the season.

I sold all of my berries to a Strawberry-grower this year, who begged and pleaded with me to let him have some of the plants. I told him I had agreed with W. F. Allen, to whom I had sold the plants, not to dispose of any of them, and I was going to stand by my contract.—S. H. Warren, Auburndale, Mass., October 23, 1913.

Chesapeake



Chesapeake, on an ordinary butter plate

I think I am justified in being proud of being the introducer of the most popular berry in America—the Chesapeake. While there is a great deal that could be added to my previous description, I know of no statement that I have ever made concerning it that has not been fully borne out; in fact, many write me that I do not praise it enough. The value of this new berry is told in the continued increase of sales after the people have seen it in fruit on their own soil. While it does not make as many plants as some others, and the plants will never be cheap, as compared with such varieties as Klondyke, Senator Dunlap, etc., the demand increases in leaps and bounds. I have had enough praises of the Chesapeake from growers everywhere to fill this catalogue from cover to cover; I have received these unsolicited and I sell twice as many plants of this variety as of any other one kind. Although this variety was not introduced until 1906, it is now grown commercially in practically every section of the United States where Strawberries are grown, many of the largest growers using it for their main crop. The blossoms are perfect, fruit uniform and large, averaging larger than the Gandy, and, as compared with that popular old variety, it is more productive, firmer, of better quality and without green tips; I use the Gandy as a comparison because it is so universally known. The fruit of the Chesapeake is borne on large stems, the greater portion of which stand upright, holding the fruit from the ground. The time of ripening is practically the same as the Gandy, starting three or four days earlier. It is not a variety that sets an immense quantity of fruit, but every blossom makes a berry, the result is a good crop of berries that are well developed and strictly fancy. Personally I consider it the very best late berry on the market, whether grown for home use or distant shipment. My greatest difficulty has been to grow plants enough to supply the demand which increases from year to year. My present stock of plants, notwithstanding the exceedingly dry summer is very good, and I expect to have enough to fill all orders, although I cannot be sure about this. The Geneva, New York, Experiment Station Bulletin, dated July, 1913, and entitled "Some New and Noteworthy Fruits, "has the following to say about Chesapeake Strawberry: "Chesapeake is described as one of the most promising of the comparatively new Strawberries. It has several distinctive characteristics, chief of which is the vigor and health of the plants and the beauty and attractiveness of the fruit. The plants do not multiply so rapidly as most varieties, and should, on this account, be set somewhat closer. There is but little danger from frost on account of the habit of late-blooming, a most valuable consideration in some localities. It ripens just before the Gandy. The large, leafy calyx is well colored and adds to the attractiveness of the fruit. The appearance of the surface of the berries is characteristic of the variety. The outline is unbroken by furrows or irregularities in the surface, which is unusually plump and glossy. The most valuable asset is its high quality, in which it is hardly surpassed. The dark red flesh is aromatic, highly flavored, mildly acid, and is very good to best in quality. Among the many varieties tested on the station grounds, Chesapeake stands among the few kinds at the top. This variety was originated by J. W. Parks, of Wicomico County, Maryland, about 1904, and was introduced by W. F. Allen, Salisbury, Maryland, in 1906. Its parentage is unknown. It is unfortunate that, in some sections, plants not true to name are being sent out for this variety." Send your order for Chesapeake to the introducer, where you will be sure to get good plants, true to name.

This is how my plants are shipped

Advertised by My Friends

Please send 4,000 Chesapeakes. I have been getting my plants from you for several years, and know them to be satisfactory. I have recommended you to my friends. T. W. SHERWOOD, Fayette Co., Ky., March 24, 1913.

Another Good One

Strawberry and other plants ordered from you arrived in fine condition and have started to grow; we were much pleased with size and quality of them. Our neighbor was so pleased with ours that he is preparing ground and intends to order from you.—M. E. MEAD, Washington Co., Fla., March 9, 1913.

Early Ozark. Almost everybody wants plants after seeing the fruit of this sort

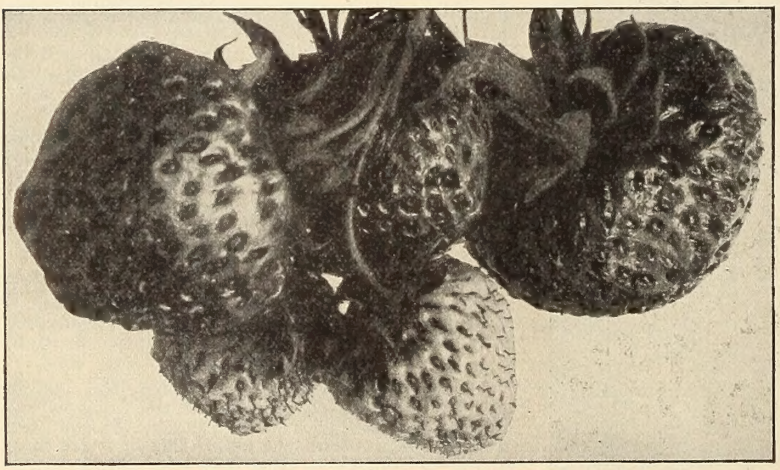
Early Ozark

This berry has made a great record since it was first put on the market. It is said to be a cross seedling of Excelsior and Aroma, and was originated in Missouri. Growers on the peninsula are very enthusiastic about it, and we are receiving good reports from many sections. It is the best large, early, firm, market berry that we know of. Where it has been seen in fruit, almost everybody wants plants. The growth is distinctly luxurious and thrifty. The foliage stands up erect, and is distinct from that of any other variety. The leaves are thick and leathery, with a healthy, vigorous appearance, looking as though they had been varnished. The berries average large in size, ripen early, and are very firm, which means a great deal to commercial growers. Judging by the experience of some growers with whom I am acquainted, I would advise that if you wish to pay off that little mortgage on your home, or add to your bank account, plant an acre or two of Early Ozark Strawberries for the early market; it has been a great help in that direction to some growers, and I have no doubt you will find it of very great assistance in your case. My stock of plants of the Early Ozark this season is very fine, and I am sure you will be pleased with the plants I will send you.

Gold Dollar

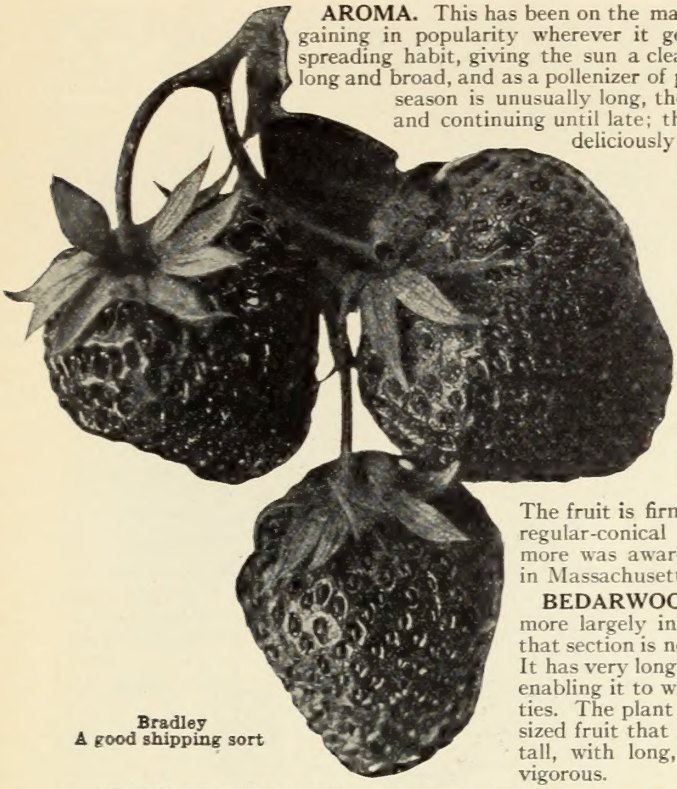
I fruited this wonderful new berry for the first time in 1912, and was highly pleased with the immense crop of fine, uniform, luscious berries. It is an especially healthy-growing variety, with perfect blossoms, every one of which comes to maturity. The fruit is above medium size, very uniform and highly colored. I do not think it is necessary to say more in behalf of this variety, but I do feel very confident that those who plant it will be pleased with the results.

ABINGTON. I have been growing this variety for several years, and it has always been good; it seems that it is improving with age. Blossoms are perfect, a vigorous grower and quite productive; large, firm berries, well colored and good enough for the home table, and firm enough to ship.



Gold Dollar. Those who plant this will be pleased

AMANDA. A berry that should bring top prices on any fancy market for large berries. I have now fruited this twice and am well pleased with its appearance in every way. I do not hesitate to recommend it as one of the best of the large-fruited varieties. In plant-growth it is strong, vigorous and healthy, making large plants of upright growth; berries are large to very large, beautifully colored and firm; blossoms perfect. It is a dandy, and every grower who wishes to grow good-quality berries of the largest size should plant Amanda for either home or market.



Bradley
A good shipping sort

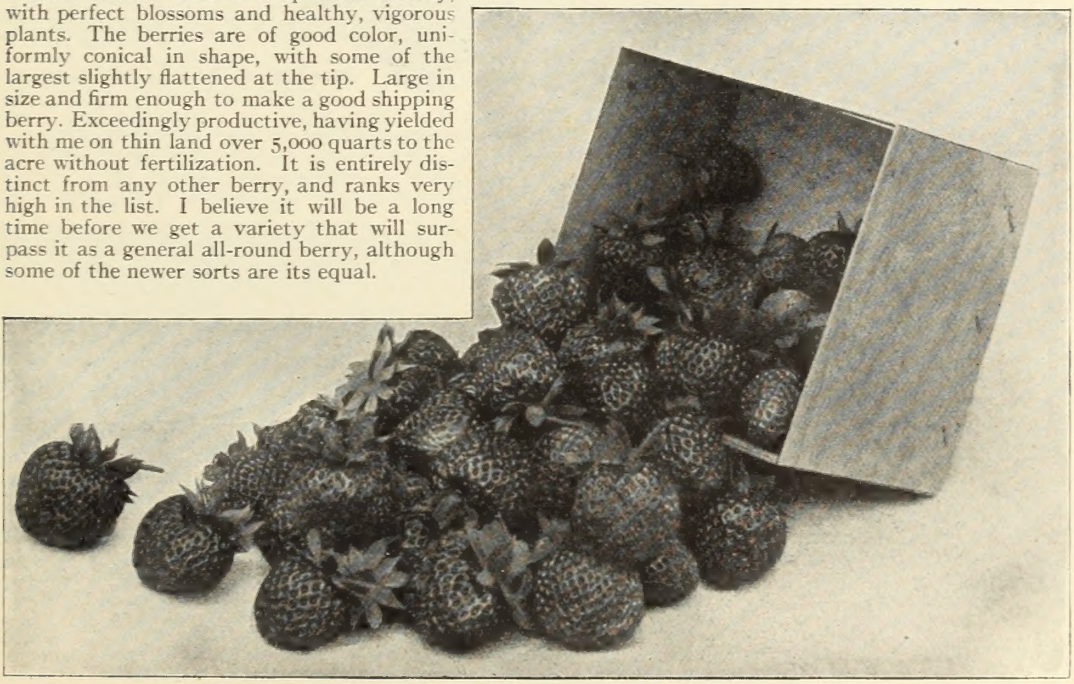
AROMA. This has been on the market for a number of years, and seems to be gaining in popularity wherever it goes; the foliage is smooth, dark green, of a spreading habit, giving the sun a clear right of way to the crown. The leaves are long and broad, and as a pollenizer of pistillate varieties it is unexcelled. Its picking season is unusually long, the blossoms beginning to open medium early and continuing until late; the berries are rich in color, large in size, and deliciously aromatic in flavor; the surface is smooth and solid. It is a good grower and a good all-round, reliable market berry; its permanent yellow seeds brighten the color effect and makes it very attractive in the package. Recently this variety has become very much in demand in the tropical and semitropical sections; for instance, it is one of the best varieties for Cuba, and probably one of the most popular very late varieties in the warmer Strawberry sections. Aroma seems to be a favorite both in cold and warm sections.

BARRYMORE. Originated in Massachusetts, in 1908, by H. L. Crane. It is a healthy and vigorous grower, with perfect blossoms; the berries are glossy, in color deep crimson, with red flesh of excellent quality. The fruit is firm enough to ship well; the berries are large, regular-conical in shape, and ripen in midseason. Barrymore was awarded a silver medal and three first premiums in Massachusetts, which is quite a record for one season.

BEDARWOOD. This variety seems to have been grown more largely in the West than elsewhere; its popularity in that section is no doubt due to its ability to resist dry weather. It has very long, coarse roots, which extend deep into the soil, enabling it to withstand dry weather better than most varieties. The plant is hardy and produces a big crop of medium-sized fruit that is rather soft for long shipments; plants very tall, with long, narrow leaves, which are dark green and vigorous.

BLACK BEAUTY. This variety was sent out a few years ago by the originator, with many flattering claims. It is a large, healthy, well-balanced plant, which produces sweet, rich, dark red berries that are firm and yet free from core; conical in shape, large, even and smooth; deep red to the center. Fruit will keep a long time on the vines after ripening. A good sort for the home garden.

BRADLEY. This is a splendid variety, with perfect blossoms and healthy, vigorous plants. The berries are of good color, uniformly conical in shape, with some of the largest slightly flattened at the tip. Large in size and firm enough to make a good shipping berry. Exceedingly productive, having yielded with me on thin land over 5,000 quarts to the acre without fertilization. It is entirely distinct from any other berry, and ranks very high in the list. I believe it will be a long time before we get a variety that will surpass it as a general all-round berry, although some of the newer sorts are its equal.



Aroma. A good, reliable, all-round market berry

Brandywine. Fine for the South

BRANDYWINE. This is another most popular late variety for tropical and semi-tropical sections; I especially recommend this for Bermuda, Cuba, the Pacific Coast states and the Gulf states. At the same time it is a valuable variety in the North, where it originated. The plant is healthy and vigorous, and produces a fine crop of large, handsome fruit, which usually brings more than the average price. Two years ago I ran short of plants and had to disappoint many of my customers who wanted this old reliable variety; I am pleased to say that this year I have a good stock and expect to be able to fill all orders.

BROWN'S BEAUTY. I listed this berry for the first time last spring, but had lost my records as to its origin, etc., and so stated in last year's catalogue. I am now prepared to say that Brown's Beauty was originated by Mr. G. W. Brown, of Yates Co., New York, and I quote the following from a letter received from him on January 9, 1913: "I received a book from you yesterday and see my Brown's Beauty for sale. You said you had forgotten where you received it—'I am the man!' I can say that it does better for me than anything I have ever grown. It is very sweet in flavor even before the berries are fully ripe. I have picked them from May 26 until August 7, and have been growing it for fourteen years, and have three rows of them now at that age; I have never changed them from the ground. You are the only one that has had a plant, and you ought to charge more for it. As for keeping, I put a little stick by one last spring just when it was fit to pick, and left it four days on the vines; I then picked it and laid it on a little dish six days longer and then ate it. I believe it would have kept two or three days longer." It is a strong-growing variety with vigorous, healthy foliage, and produces very large fruit. I think it worthy of a trial.

BUBACH (Colossus). This grand old variety has been on the market now for about thirty years, and does not seem to have lost any of its original vigor; for a large crop of big berries it is hard to equal. I have heard some complaint about its not making enough plants, but my land seems peculiarly adapted to it, and I have seldom had any trouble in getting all the beds that could be desired. It is not unusual for my beds to be thick-set, 2 feet wide, and I believe my strain of this variety is as good as the original stock was thirty years ago. I always have a big demand for Bubach, probably owing to my superior strain of this variety, and I seldom fail to sell all the plants I have. My present stock probably extends to one-half million plants, and I hope to have enough to go around. One customer says that his Bubach were by far the finest berries and brought the best price; another says he has never seen its equal. The illustration will give you an idea of what a magnificent display it makes in the crates. Bubach is an old standard that can be depended upon to give a big crop of big berries. (See illus., page 7.)

BUSTER. Of Canadian origin, and is said to be a cross of Bubach and Sharpless. It is of large size, bright red, moderately firm, and ripens medium to late. Blossoms are pistillate and exceedingly hardy.

$300 from One-half Acre

The nine thousand Chesapeake plants we got from you last year are looking fine. The Chesapeake berries we grew last year we wholesaled in Trenton for from 15 cts. to 20 cts. a box. They attracted a lot of attention; the people never saw anything like them, and we have sale for all we can grow at these prices. I guess your growers don't beat that much. We got $300 from one-half acre of the Chesapeake. It will beat any berry for standing up over night I ever saw.—W. SATTEWAITE. Burlington Co., N. J., February, 25, 1913

CLIMAX. A good, reliable variety that no one need hesitate to plant. Climax has been grown over a wide range of territory, and for a large-size, medium-early berry it has given general satisfaction; the foliage is of a light green that can be distinguished from other varieties for quite a distance. Plants are of a strong, vigorous, upright growth with no signs of rust. The Climax originated with a Mr. Graham, of Wicomico County, Maryland.

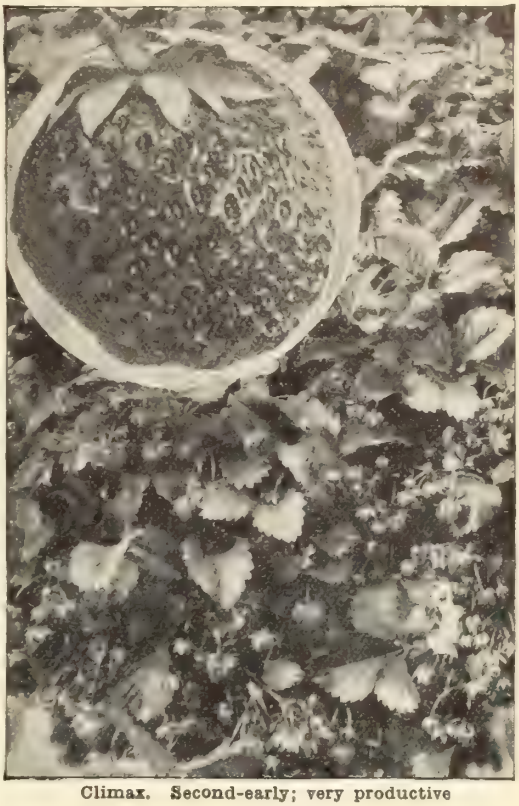
COLUMBIA. I do not know where this variety originated, but my stock was procured from M. Crawford, of Ohio, who describes it in his 1913 catalogue as follows: "Plants numerous, healthy and prolific; berry very large, light scarlet, glossy and of excellent quality; season late." This variety has made a very good showing here.

COOPER. Originated with Samuel Cooper, of Delevan, New York, and is described by him as follows: "A seedling of the Pan-American, but is not a fall-bearing variety; the plants are about 1 foot high at fruiting time, and grow very erect, so that the fruit can be easily seen by pushing the foliage to one side; fruit-stems about 6 inches long; makes plants freely and does best in matted rows not too wide; season medium to late; size medium, perfectly colored clear through; flavor fine; a good shipper and one of the best for canning purposes; has a record of 8,000 quarts per acre." It has made an excellent showing here, being one of the best growers in the field.

COMMONWEALTH. A product of Massachusetts, and a variety especially recommended for the northern and middle states and not for the South; I think it is a variety more adapted to the northern sections, and for the best results should be given rich soil and high culture. It grows well here, and berries are of a good quality and very fine.

CRESCENT. Although one of the oldest varieties on our list, it is still admired by some growers, and for those who continue to grow it, I have a fine stock of strictly true-to-name plants. This berry has been on the market between thirty and forty years, and about twenty-five years ago it was one of the most largely grown varieties.

DARLINGTON. I do not know the origin of this variety, but judging from the flavor, it is closely related to the Brandywine; although, I think, later and more productive than that variety. I obtained my stock from a New Jersey grower, who has the following to say of it: "We believe the Darlington to be a seedling of the Gandy; it has a dark red color and is a good shipper. A variety that grows large plants and makes a fine bed, it is far more productive than the Gandy and, to condense the facts, it leads the Gandy a long chase in size, vigor and yield." Darlington has fruited here for two seasons and has made a very satisfactory showing.



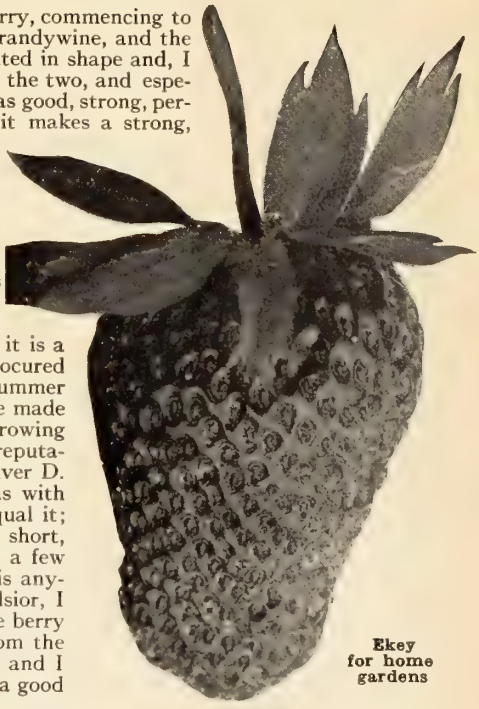
Climax. Second-early; very productive

Good News From Cuba

Yesterday I received my plants in fine condition.—JUAN B. CARRILLO, Cuba, December 4, 1912.

Bubach. A good market berry, bringing high prices (see page 6)

DEACON. Deacon is a very productive and a very late berry, commencing to ripen here about the last of May. The flavor is similar to Brandywine, and the texture of the berry is much the same, but a little more pointed in shape and, I think, a little more productive; I would certainly prefer it of the two, and especially recommend it to those who favor the Brandywine. It has good, strong, perfect blossoms, and I consider the variety very desirable; it makes a strong, healthy growth and is free from diseases. I do not know the origin of this berry, but obtained my stock from a Massachusetts grower, who speaks very highly of it. It strikes my fancy in a good many ways and I have every reason to believe it will be a most satisfactory and profitable berry for the general grower.



Ekey for home gardens

EARLY GIANT. This new candidate for public favor hails from the noted Strawberry section of Somerset County, Maryland, and I am offering it for the first time this spring. It has not fruited with me, but if what I hear of it is true, it is a valuable addition to the already long list of varieties. I procured the plants last spring, and, after planting, we had a very dry summer until late in the season; but, notwithstanding that, they have made a magnificent growth of very healthy vigorous, upright-growing plants that impress me as being capable of bearing out their reputation at fruiting season. This variety originated with Mr. Oliver D. Tyler, who describes it as follows: "The Early Giant ripens with Excelsior, and in firmness I have never seen anything to equal it; in size it is very much like the Gandy." This description is short, but in thus describing it, Mr. Tyler has spoken volumes in a few words. A Strawberry as vigorous as he represents it, that is anywhere near as large as the Gandy and as early as the Excelsior, I would consider a valuable proposition. I have not fruited the berry myself, and will have to be content this season to quote from the originator. I have put the price very low for a new variety, and I think the planting of a few plants would, to say the least, be a good speculation.

Since writing the above, hearing that Mr. L. W. Cox had bought the most of the Early Giant Strawberries grown at Westover and vicinity, I wrote him, asking his opinion of it. The following is his answer:

Your letter received in regard to Early Giant Strawberry. We shipped quite a few of them the past season, and found them among the best in price. They are not quite as early as the Excelsior, but are ahead of the Oaks, just between the Excelsior and Oaks. It is a fine berry; large, firm and productive, with a fine flavor; in fact, I think it the best berry we have in this section.—L. W. Cox, Westover, Md., October 10, 1913.

You can't afford to overlook Ewell's Early (see page 9)

EARLY JERSEY GIANT. Originated by Dr. Walter Van Fleet of New Jersey, and is described by him as "ripening with the St. Louis; berries very large, brilliant scarlet-crimson; conical, with pointed tip; colors all over at once; has delightful aroma and a rich, mild, wild Strawberry flavor; large, green caps, hence exceedingly showy and attractive; blossoms large and staminate. Plant a strong grower and a heavy yielder. It is the largest and best very early variety." A prominent grower of Burlington County, N. J., says: "I picked my first ripe berries of Early Jersey Giant on Monday, May 12, the same day I picked my first St. Louis. As an early berry it is in a class by itself." A New York grower says: "The Early Jersey Giant is a valuable acquisition to the Strawberry world. It is a full week ahead of anything else I have."

EKEY (I. O. C.). This variety makes very large, strong plants that are productive of large, rich, conical berries. It is a good shipper and a good all-round berry. It has been sold by some parties in Delaware as "I. O. C." It has a perfect blossom, and the berry is well represented in the accompanying illustration. It is a good standard sort, and especially recommended for home use and near market.

Better Than He Expected

Strawberry plants received. I am very well pleased with them. They are better than I expected.—ALBERT J. BECKER, Cook County, Ill., March 22, 1913.

First-Quality is a promising new Strawberry

FIRST-QUALITY. First-Quality will bear double the berries that can be produced from the Gandy or Brandywine, and better in quality than either. It is undoubtedly a great cropper, firm, uniform in shape and well colored; there is something about the flavor that causes you to want more. I have fruited this variety three times, and find it all that the introducer claims it to be. The berries are large, pointed somewhat like the Haverland. I consider this one of the most promising new varieties of recent introduction; it is eagerly sought after by growers who desire large berries as well as fancy ones. You will make no mistake by planting this, as it is something fine. First-Quality was originated in Massachusetts several years ago by Mr. Gowing, who also originated the Sample, which is a standard berry today.

ENORMOUS. A medium to late variety, with pistillate blossoms; the berries are broad and wedge-shaped, with crimson surface and dark red seed; the flavor is good and, as the name suggests, it is of large size, and firm enough to ship.

EXCELSIOR. The standard for earliness by which all others are compared. Of medium size, very productive and firm, ships well. If given a good chance it will take care of itself and bring splendid returns. It has never been popular for the home garden owing to its being extremely tart, but the berries are highly colored and highly flavored and, when fully ripe, are of very good quality. As a first-early shipping berry it has for a long time had the field to itself, and is still popular with many growers.

EWELL'S EARLY. After fruiting this variety two seasons, I am well pleased with it, and shall plant much heavier of it the coming spring. It is a strong grower, nearly if not quite as early as Excelsior, with larger fruit and much more productive of medium to large berries; a variety you cannot afford to overlook. Notice the size and shape of the berries as shown in the illustration on page 8.

FAIRFIELD. A good, reliable, early market and home-garden berry of fair quality, and firm enough to ship a distance; the plants are strong growers, with healthy foliage much resembling the Haverland; a reliable variety to plant for early crops.

FENDALL. Originated near Baltimore, Maryland, by Chas. E. Fendall. The berries are large and of fine flavor; described by some as perfectly beautiful, rich in color, smooth and glossy, with long stems and large caps. I have fruited this variety three times, and find it a strong-growing plant, with very luxuriant, light green foliage. The plants and fruit are bound to command attention wherever seen. It is a variety that should not be overlooked; you can safely include the Fendall in your list, if you want large, fancy berries and lots of them. I consider it a variety that will give the greatest satisfaction for the home garden or the market.

GANDY (Blaine). A standard variety by which all other late varieties are compared. Probably no higher compliment could be paid to the variety than this. It should be planted in black swamp-land, or, if this is not possible, in springy land with some clay in its make-up. It is a reliable old standby; but never plant Gandy on dry, sandy land. I have a big demand for this variety, as it is one of the most largely planted of the older varieties. I have discontinued growing the Blaine, as I find it to be identically the same as Gandy. My stock is very fine, and I shall be pleased to hear from anyone who wants good Gandy plants.

A Good One From Maine

The Strawberry plants received today O.K. Thanks for prompt attention and nice plants. Shall be glad to do all I can to solicit orders for you.—H. C. KEEN, York Co., Maine, April 17, 1913.

Gandy is always in demand on the market

Glen Mary is good for the home market or shipping

GLEN MARY. A New Jersey customer says: "The Glen Mary is the only variety with which I have ever made a success." Another customer says: "I have grown Glen Mary for several years, and it is my most profitable variety." And still another informs us that "I have found no other plants to come up with Glen Mary, taking all sides of the question." The fruit of the Glen Mary is big, dark red, with permanent seeds of bright yellow; the meat is rich, juicy and crimson; it is of such high flavor that when one is eaten more are wanted. As a good, firm shipper it is very popular for fancy local market, and firm enough for distant shipments; for this reason it is popular with both large and small growers. Originated in Pennsylvania, and introduced by myself eighteen years ago, it has become one of the standard varieties through New England, the middle West and Northwest. It has been one of the most popular varieties in this vast territory for over fifteen years. It makes large, healthy plants; the foliage is upright in growth and dark green in color; blossoms are semi-staminate but carry enough pollen to fruit its own berries.

GOOD LUCK. The fruit is large and ripens a few days ahead of Gandy; in shape it is conical to broad-conical and wedge-shape; a very strong grower, and in many respects, similar to Stevens' Late Champion, though by some considered better.

Haverland-A good one to tie to.

Helen Davis ripens the latter part of May

HANBACK BEAUTY. This comes from Virginia, and was sent out by Mr. Hanback, who also introduced the Mascot. Mr. Hanback gives a very glowing account of his new berry, and if one-half his claims are sustained, it will prove a valuable acquisition; among his claims are large size, superior quality, faultless color, firmness, etc. I have not fruited it yet, but find it to be a handsome grower. Notwithstanding the past season has been a very dry one and a very hard season on Strawberry plants, the Hanback Beauty has made an elegant growth of strong, vigorous plants, absolutely free from disease and having the appearance of being varnished. While I cannot speak personally about its fruit or fruiting qualities, it looks to me to be very promising.

HAVERLAND (Mammoth Beauty). Several times I have been complimented on my elegant strain of Haverland Strawberry plants; I have been growing this variety for about thirty years, and believe I know what a good Haverland is. Haverland was for a long time one of the largest-planted varieties on the market. For several years it seemed impossible to get enough plants to supply the demand, and even now it has many friends. It makes a strong, vigorous growth, with ample runners, which do well in every part of the country, being popular in the Northeast and West. I seldom, or almost never, hear any complaint from this variety. The blossoms are pistillate, medium in size and exceedingly hardy The Haverland should be well mulched, as the fruit-stems are not able to hold the immense loads of berries off the ground. It is so enormously productive that bright, rich, juicy berries lie in great heaps around the plant. (See illustration, page 10.)

HELEN DAVIS. When it comes to productiveness, Helen Davis is on the job, and its capacity for enduring trying circumstances shows it to be a marvel of vitality. I have a very fine stock of plants, and have put the price within the reach of all. If you have room enough to plant an acre of plants, this is a good one to use. Commencing to ripen here about the 20th to the 25th of May, the fruit is above medium in size, of good quality and very productive; blossoms perfect; makes a strong, vigorous growth of plants and is very promising.

July is the latest berry I have grown (see page 12)

The berries hold up well after picking and the caps remain green and bright, indicating that it is to become a prime favorite with commercial growers.

HERITAGE. Originated in New Jersey. Blossoms perfect, and the berry has a large, green cap which adds very much to its appearance and market value. Berries are uniformly large and uniform in shape, with splendid color and delicious flavor; firm and productive.

King Edward. Strong grower; free bearer

JULY. This variety was planted by me for the first time two years ago, and after fruiting it, I find the berries to be only medium in size, but very productive and later than the Gandy; in fact, the latest berry that I have ever grown. While the berries are not large, they are firm and attractive, and it is immensely productive. It makes very large plants, which seem to be entirely free from disease; blossoms perfect. If you want the latest berry grown, plant the July. (See illustration, page 11.)

KING EDWARD. Plants are strong, with large foliage, and bear freely. Mr. D. J. Miller, of Ohio, who originated this variety, is very enthusiastic over it, and expects great things of it. Mr. Miller says: "All things considered, it is the greatest berry I have ever grown." I have fruited it here in Maryland, and find it to be a good, reliable variety; productive, large in size and good in quality. The shape and size of the berry is well represented in the illustration.

KANSAS. Fruit is above medium in size and the plant is immensely productive; the color is brilliant crimson, not only on the surface but through and through. It is one of the most fragrant of Strawberries, and the plants are free from rust and other diseases. I hear excellent reports from this variety on the Pacific Coast, and I believe growers in that section would do well to try it. I do not mean by this that it is not valuable elsewhere, as it is one of the best croppers I ever grew in this state. Blossoms are pistillate, and its season of ripening medium to late; it is a very fine berry for canning and preserving.

KELLOGG'S PRIZE. This is a pistillate variety and is said to ripen from early to late; the originator has the following to say: "The variety continued bearing a little later than Sample and Stevens' Late Champion, and it was the last to be found on the vines." It was the remark of one of our customers that "they did not know that Strawberries ever grew so large; if the public knew of the value of this variety the demand for plants could not be supplied." The introducer says: "Kellogg's Prize is very highly colored, with golden seed, the rich color extending to the center; flavor is delicious and nothing excels it as a shipping berry; the cap is ample and in harmony with the size of the berry, and the foliage is very large, as befits the yielder of great crops of big red berries."

Klondyke often brings a premium over other sorts (see page 13)

Excellent Results

Enclosed find the third order I've sent you for Strawberries within the last few years. The plants were fine, and we got excellent results. I hope for such success this time. — FRANK E. SELBY, Batter Co., Ohio February 15, 1913.

Lea. One of the best market berries for the South

KLONDYKE. Hundreds of acres of this variety are being grown all over the eastern shore of Maryland and Delaware for the northern markets. Klondyke has made a great success; it is one of the best shippers, and demands the top price in the market, frequently bringing a premium over other varieties, owing, in a great measure, to its large size and unusual firmness; blossoms are perfect, plants making a vigorous growth and producing a good crop. If you want a good berry that will bring the top price in market, and firm enough to ship anywhere, don't hesitate to plant the Klondyke; it will please your customers, bring trade and increase your profits. (See p. 12.)

LADY THOMPSON. This variety has been so extensively grown it hardly seems necessary to say much about it. For many years it was practically the only variety grown in the great Strawberry section of North Carolina. It makes strong, vigorous, healthy plants that produce large crops of medium-large, handsome, firm and well-shaped berries, and is especially well adapted to the warmer climate of the South.

LEA. A strong, sturdy grower without a spot of rust or other defect in its foliage; blossoms are perfect; ripening evenly all over, it is uniformly large in size and very productive. The originator says: "It is the best thing I have in the Strawberry line. Lea sold along with Bubach, and will stand more rainy weather and keep in better condition than any berry I ever grew; Climax produced a few more quarts but did not bring near the money." Southern growers who have tried it speak in the highest terms of its value as a market berry, one of the best of its class.

LONGFELLOW. Blossoms are perfect; medium early and very productive; long-conical in shape, highly colored and well flavored; plants are vigorous and healthy. I consider it an exceedingly promising variety, and it can be recommended as a good all-round market berry. You will find it all right.

If in Doubt Where to Place Order, Read This

This is my first opportunity to acknowledge receipt of plants. They came through safely and promptly. I find everything as represented. Plants were in splendid condition—clean, vigorous looking and full count, yes, liberal count. Accept my thanks for your promptness and square dealing.—CHARLES T. SHAFFER, Prince George County, Md., April 27, 1913.

Longfellow. An exceedingly promising sort

LATE JERSEY GIANT. This is another of Dr. Walter Van Fleet's productions. It grows nicely here and has made a splendid showing; but, not having fruited it, I will quote from the introducer: "A very late variety—the largest and best late Strawberry. It is, undoubtedly, related to the Gandy, but superior in every way; the berries are larger, superior in quality and more brilliant in color; it is also more productive. The berries are truly mammoth, heart-shape with blunt apex, and exceptionally uniform in shape and size."

MANHATTAN. Large to very large in both fruit and plants; blossoms perfect, berries somewhat irregular in shape. While taking notes last spring, I picked twenty-seven berries that filled a quart heaping full, and I recommend this to those who wish to grow exceedingly large berries. The introducer claims that nine berries have been selected that would fill a quart, and he also claims that he has grown many two-ounce berries.

Mascot

MARSHALL (Norwood). A well-known fancy market berry in New England. Our stock of plants this season is quite short.

MASCOT. I do not know much about the history of this berry further than that it comes from Virginia. It is a strong competitor to the Gandy. The berries are big, glossy red, good quality and borne profusely. The plants make a strong, healthy growth with plenty of runners. I personally have picked a number of quarts of this variety, twenty-seven filling a quart basket heaping full, the accompanying illustration being one of them. It is a good one, and I think you will be pleased with it.

MISSIONARY. While this variety is distinct from the Klondyke, so far as I can see the description of one will answer very well for the other. It is a popular variety with the market on account of its firmness and good shipping qualities. It is highly recommended by a number of New York produce men on account of its handsome appearance in the package and its good carrying qualities. It makes a vigorous growth and produces large berries that hold their size well through the season.

MITCHELL'S EARLY. Introduced about twenty-five years ago, originating, I think, in Arkansas. For eating from the vines after it is full-ripe, there is probably no variety of the early class that is better, and, until the Excelsior came, it was the leading early market berry in this section, as well as for home use. It is a very rank grower, and a persistent plant-maker, and, if planted on good soil, must be kept thin for best results. It is still a favorite with many growers, and is planted very extensively in many sections.

Missionary is good size all the season

MONROE. A New York berry, originated by Mr. Morgan, who claims it to be a seedling of the Sample. It is extra firm and of good quality; the fruit is large and smooth, dark red, with healthy green caps firmly imbedded in the fruit. The plant is a good one, making plenty of runners that develop into large, stalky plants which yield equal to Sample.

MODEL. An entirely new one, originated by Mr. Hubbell, of Ohio, and my stock was procured from M. Crawford, Ohio, who speaks of it as follows: "Mr. Hubbell sent us plants for testing, with a description giving the berry high praise which it has fully justified. It is a seedling of Wm. Belt, and bears resemblance to that famous berry in both plant and fruit. It is a thrifty grower, with large foliage, and sends out plenty of runners. It is a generous cropper, and has bright red, handsome berries of good size, which excel in firmness and are delicious in flavor. The first to ripen are cockscombed like the Wm. Belt, and after that they are conical." This berry has made an excellent growth here, the foliage shows very distinct relation to the Wm. Belt, and I consider it, so far as I have seen, very promising.

MYRTLE. Originated in Somerset County, Maryland, by Mr. S. S. Murrell, and the plants were sold last spring for the first time. It produces an excellent growth of very vigorous plants of bright green that have the appearance of being varnished. I have seen the Myrtle in fruit on Mr. Murrell's land, and it was making an excellent showing. Mr. Murrell describes his new berry as follows: "Probably a cross between the Hoffman and Heflin, the two leading Strawberries of this section. The berry is very firm, has large, perfect blossoms full of pollen, and is a great plant-maker; foliage is rank and vigorous, and the fruit is bright red clear through and solid to the core. Two years ago, during the hot wave and drought, when practically all other berries withered and died on the rows, the Myrtle withstood all, and ripened its great load of fruit. In this section it stands without an equal, and holds up clear through the season; one of my neighbors who has seen the plants and fruit every year was one of the first to buy plants." (See illustration, p. 15.)

NEW YORK. This variety was introduced by me several years ago, and has had a large sale and has proved satisfactory as a home and local market berry. It is especially valuable for the home garden and home market; the foliage is light green; a luxuriant grower and free from diseases; it is very prolific and bears through a long season. The berries are large, some rather pointed, while others are thick and broad. The seeds are so

Myrtle stands extreme heat and drought (see page 14)

near the color of the berries and deep-set that they are scarcely noticeable. Its excellent quality, productiveness and large size make it very popular.

NEW HOME. Of Western origin, and introduced by me several years ago. It has made a great record here as a profitable and productive shipping berry. I have shipped it by the carload and received excellent returns; but for some reason it does not seem to be popular with the majority of growers, and for this reason I would not advise planting it, except in a small way, until you have seen what it will do on your land. It is probably one of the best-keeping berries grown, and can be shipped almost any distance.

OHIO BOY. This variety makes a strong, vigorous growth and is very productive, the season of ripening very late. I was slow to recommend this variety at first, owing to the fact that its foliage shows unmistakable relation to the Bedarwood, which is a soft berry; I find, however, that the Ohio Boy has all the vigor and productiveness of the Bedarwood, with fruit much larger in size and firm enough to make an excellent shipping berry. The blossoms are perfect. Following this berry through the season, I find that it gives an immense crop of delicious berries, lasting late in the season; in fact, it is one of the latest we have.

OREM. This is another late variety of exceptional quality. For an exceedingly late variety it is my choice of any I have seen up to this time; being very firm, it can be left on the vines two or three days after it is ripe and still be in good condition. It is one of the kind that bears under almost any conditions. It commences to ripen with the Gandy, and bears an abundance of firm, large berries, which last until after the Gandy are gone. It is more productive than the Gandy, larger in size, firmer in quality; color light red with yellow seeds and dark green caps, which make it very attractive.

PARSONS' BEAUTY. Originated in this county near Parsonsburg. This is a very productive, medium large, good-quality berry; especially recommended for near market, where it can be picked and sold the same day, or picked late in the afternoon and put on the market the following morning. Some claim that it will ship well, but I have never felt that I could recommend it as a shipping berry, especially where the distance is very great. It makes a luxuriant growth of dark red berries.

PAUL JONES. A pistillate variety, claimed to be a seedling of Haverland and Brandywine. It is wonderfully productive of beautiful berries and an excellent keeper; brilliant and glossy in color, it seems to have a varnished surface. It is claimed that the berries kept a week in a common cellar were exhibited at the Worcester County Horticultural Society, in Massachuestts, by the side of fresh-picked berries, and that the only difference in appearance was the added richness in color in the week-old berries. It is said to be fully as productive as the Haverland.

PURCELL'S EARLY. Originated near Elmira, New York, by Mr. G. A. Purcell, and was first offered to the public two years ago. This variety makes plenty of plants and sets an immense crop of fruit that ripens very early and is very firm. This would make an excellent market variety if the fruit were a little larger.

PRIDE OF DELAWARE. This has made an excellent growth here and has been fruited once; but the season being excessively dry it did not have a very good show; even under adverse conditions gave some very fine fruit. The originator describes it as "a berry worthy of its name; large, firm, colors up well, nearly uniform in shape and size, the foliage is very bluff and stalky, holding its fruit up from the ground. It has a large green cap closely resembling the Gandy. It ripens two or three days earlier than the Gandy, and on high soil, where it was originated, it is fully three times as productive."

PRIDE OF MICHIGAN. Originated in Michigan in 1902, and described as follows: "It is a fine shipper and an excellent canner; the meat is very firm and exceedingly rich; solid in texture and very smooth, with flavor unexcelled; the foliage is large and so is the bloom, which has an added advantage of being exceedingly rich in pollen. I have gathered in our testing plot several quarts of great, handsome luscious berries, of a quality exceeding anything I have ever grown."

Ohio Boy produces immense crops of delicious berries

PROVIDENCE. Originated in Somerset County, Maryland, by Mr. Wm. Carroll, and plants were sold for the first time last spring. Providence has made an excellent growth here and looks very promising, but not having fruited it, I will give you Mr. Carroll's description of it as follows: "The Providence is an early berry; plants are strong growers, with heavy green foliage; the berries are conical in shape and the quality is excellent; color dark red all the way through; they are solid and splendid shippers, have never heard of them arriving in market in a soft or leaky condition. Blossoms perfect; the berries are large, prolific and do not run down at the end of the season, and the large green caps make them very attractive. I found this berry in the woods near my home four years ago, and I have fruited it three years. It is one of the finest early berries that I have ever seen. It does well in either stiff or light soil, and has never shown any rust or other diseases."

RED BIRD. Berries very tart and would not be considered good to eat without plenty of sugar; but as a first-early shipping berry, size, productiveness and firmness considered, it takes high rank. It is a pistillate variety and the earliest pistillate variety that I know of. The fruit will average larger than Excelsior, and with me it is more productive, though I consider the Excelsior a fairly good yielder. It can be fruited with Excelsior, Climax or Lea, and if grown in thin matted rows it is a valuable market sort, but must not be allowed to get too thick on the bed, which it is inclined to do unless it is restricted.

REASONER'S 324. A seedling of the Gandy crossed with Dunlap. The plant and foliage is of the Gandy type, but larger and more vigorous; fruit large, very red and glossy; about four or five days later than Dunlap.

REASONER'S 370. Plant is vigorous, with green, healthy foliage. The berries are uniformly of good size, with quality above the average; very sweet, firm; a good keeper and shipper; color is bright salmon, the berries almost resembling coals of fire; ripens about six days later than Dunlap and holds on very late.

ST. LOUIS. The one thing that keeps this variety from first place as an extra-early berry is the fact that it is so soft, which practically takes it out of the market as a shipping berry; but, for the home table or local market, it is a good one. Originated in Arkansas by J. A. Baur. As grown here, this variety makes a very strong, healthy plant, with plenty of runners, and is productive of large berries that ripen fully as early as Excelsior or any other of the very early varieties, notwithstanding it is twice as large as the most of the very early varieties. The berries are about the same shape, and it is almost if not quite as productive as Haverland; it is more productive of large berries than any other extra-early sort that I have ever grown, and I have had about all of any importance that have been introduced in the last thirty years.

SAMPLE. Originated in Massachusetts by Mr. Gowing, and has been grown here ever since it was introduced. My first thousand plants cost me $200. and I have never regretted the purchase. Berry-growers will find this variety ideal in every way. It has given such universal satisfaction to growers everywhere that the demand for it has increased steadily ever since its introduction. Few varieties have made larger profits than the Sample. Of perfect Strawberry type; dark red in color, large in size, delicious in flavor and very attractive in appearance; to these high qualities are added its unusual productiveness and firmness that render it possible to ship the fruit to distant markets. For the commercial grower it is a good, reliable standard variety that can be planted with confidence of success; the blossoms are large and strong; one of the largest of the pistillate varieties that I have ever seen grown. Of our many millions of strawberry plants of many varieties that we have sold to thousands of people, I do not remember ever receiving or hearing a complaint about Sample. The beautiful appearance, shape, size and productiveness are correctly represented by the accompanying illustration.

Sample. Bright red, long and pointed; reliable for the commercial grower

SAUNDERS. Of Canadian origin, with perfect blossoms. This is one of the few varieties that give best results on medium or light soil. It is a good berry and no one would go far wrong in planting it. The fruit is large and a dark, glossy red, very firm and of good flavor.

This Sounds Good

Strawberry plants arrived in first-class condition. You are the man that gets the order again next year.—LEOPOLD H. WEISS, St. Louis Co., Mo., April 4, 1913.

Very Fine Plants

I received Strawberry plants in fine condition, and am well pleased with them. They are very fine plants.HENRY ROBINSON, Seneca County, N. Y., May 1, 1913.

SENATOR DUNLAP. This is one of the distinct, hardy, healthy varieties that will almost look out for itself, if given half a show, and produce an abundance of fruit. The foliage is handsome, upright, with long leaves and has more than the ordinary power of developing a heavy crown-system. The roots go down deep in the soil for moisture, and it is thought that a drought has less effect on this than some others. It has an extra-long flowering season; the bloom is handsome and exceedingly rich in pollen, which makes it valuable to plant with such pistillate varieties as ripen in its season. I have fruited this berry almost since its origin, and find it one of the best medium-size, early to midseason varieties that I have ever grown. The fruit is dark red, with a glossy finish, shading to a deep scarlet on the under-side. Its prominent yellow seed resemble gold imbedded in highly colored wax. The meat is bright red all through and exceedingly juicy. I always count on a heavy demand for this truly valuable variety. My strain of Senator Dunlap is ideal in every way, and fully merits its universal popularity. If you are in doubt about what to order, and especially if you are inexperienced in berry-growing, plant some Dunlap.

Senator Dunlap. Bright red all through

SHARPLESS. This is probably the oldest variety that is generally listed at this time. In shape it is very much like the old famous Bubach, and varies just as does that variety, but is a lighter red in color. The berries are very large; the vines produce a medium crop of rich and delicious fruit. It succeeds in practically all soils and climates.

SONS' PROLIFIC. This is claimed to be a seedling of Bubach fertilized with Aroma, which is certainly fine parentage. It was originated by James Sons, of Missouri, who claims it to be without exception the greatest shipping berry. Its parentage is plainly shown in both plant and fruit. The berries are said to be a darker red than Aroma and a little larger.

SPLENDID. This variety is a heavy producer of uniform, medium-sized fruit. It has staminate blossoms and is desirable for fertilizing such sorts as Warfield, Crescent and other similar types. For best results the plants must be thinned, otherwise they will soon become dense and produce more foliage than fruit.

STEVENS' LATE CHAMPION. Originated in New Jersey, and a descendant of the Gandy. It is a much stronger grower than the Gandy, and will thrive on a greater variety of soils. It makes strong, vigorous plants, which will yield plenty of fruit. The plants make plenty of sturdy runners, which take root promptly; the blossoms as well as the fruit are amply protected by the foliage. The fruit is very large, long, a little flattened,

Stevens' Late Champion. Fruit long, slightly flattened

Sweetheart is as handsome as a rose

and sometimes slightly creased, but generally smooth; the color is bright red and the flesh is also. The flavor seems rather acid, but it is generally counted a good berry. It ripens late and makes a season of medium length. A very popular variety with many growers, and especially so with the New England states; it has extraordinary vitality and is one of the most productive of the late varieties; it blossoms late, which makes it practically immune to late spring frost. We have an especially fine stock of this variety this season.

SWEETHEART. This new variety hails from northern New York, and was planted here for the first time last spring. Notwithstanding the very dry weather during the first half of the summer, it has made an excellent showing of vitality and, from present indications, I am led to expect much of it; but, as it has not fruited here, I will give you the originator's description of it, which is, "The peculiar characteristics of this new Strawberry are as follows: It is of a beautiful, bright carmine-red, as handsome in color as the most beautiful rose. It is solid in flesh and a long keeper. A tray of these berries was sent to my city office, thirteen miles from the fruit-farm, and presented to me the second day after the berries were picked. One week after picking, these berries, kept in an ordinary room in my house, were in prime condition without the slightest indication of molding or decaying. It is the best-keeping berry I have seen, and must become a good shipper on account of its firmness of flesh and ability to stand up under hard usage. The flesh inside of the berry is reddish nearly to the center, which I consider a valuable characteristic. The plants are remarkably vigorous and productive. It is the earliest berry to ripen at Green's Fruit Farm, being earlier than Senator Dunlap. It is of high quality, not sweet, but of a sprightliness of flavor that is enticing." Prof. H. W. Van Deman, who saw the Sweetheart in fruit near Rochester, says: "It appeared to me to be one of the very best in vigor and productiveness of plant, and the berries were well shaped, of good size and high quality. Of all the old and new varieties that I know this is surely one of the best, and is well worthy of extensive trial."

TENNESSEE PROLIFIC. As indicated by its name, it is very prolific. Large size, bright crimson and for the most part long and corrugated in shape. The berries of this variety present a picture most attractive. The flesh is fine-grained and makes a good shipper; it is equally popular as a canner. The Prolific has been on the market twenty-six or twenty-seven years and the demand for it seems to be greater today than ever before. The blossoms are perfect, and it makes one of the best staminate varieties to plant with medium-early, or mid-season pistillate varieties.

THREE W'S. This variety took first prize at the World's Fair at St. Louis, and made a record of keeping ten days. A very popular, perfect-blooming, midseason variety; plants large, robust and amply able to produce big crops. The foliage is a beautiful, dark green in color and very attractive. The fruit is large, of fine quality and produced very freely, covering a long season from medium-early to late. This and the Tennessee Prolific are among the best to plant with pistillate varieties. It is firm in texture and a good keeper; it is also very resistant to late frosts, seldom being affected by them.

TWILLEY. This is a variety for which I paid $200 for one dozen plants. This was the Prize for the best unintroduced variety sent me, which fruited in 1909. The size is large; the berry is well colored and, what is very important to the commercial grower, is exceedingly firm; in fact, I know of no berry that is firmer than the Twilley; the eating quality also is very good. Ripens medium late and makes plenty of healthy, vigorous plants. A variety that will give general satisfaction to growers who want a large, fancy, shipping berry. It is a persistent grower, almost covering the ground with plants during the hottest and driest seasons, while many other varieties in the same field suffer severely. If you want a fancy berry that will stand long shipment, and will reach market in the finest condition, you can't afford to neglect the Twilley.

Three W's. Of firm texture

Wm. Belt. The standard for quality the world over

WARFIELD. Owing to a failure in the plant-crop of this variety, I was compelled to leave it out of my catalogue last season; I am pleased to say, however, that I have an elegant stock this season, It is a well-known standard variety, a persistent plant-maker that must be kept thin to give best results, but, if not allowed to grow too thick, it will produce a great crop of very desirable, medium-sized berries that are highly flavored and highly colored; ripens midseason and is especially popular in the West. For syrups, canning, etc., it is especially desirable on account of its rich flavor and high color.

WINNER. This is a very strong, vigorous-growing variety, making an abundance of long-jointed runners; leaf-stems are long, and the plants are very productive of large-sized berries, which are borne on unusually long stems. The fruit is highly colored and very attractive. Berries somewhat irregular in shape, running from long-conical to broad-conical; blossoms perfect. Originated in Pennsylvania by W. E. Shoemaker, and is an all-round valuable variety.

WM. BELT. Until the advent of Chesapeake, Wm. Belt was the standard for quality. There are few lovers of Strawberries who would cross a plot of many varieties and not pick out the Wm. Belt as the best-flavored. The demand for this variety has been much greater for the past few years, and I have been compelled to grow a much larger stock in order to meet the demands of my customers. One in Washington says, "The Wm. Belt and Chesapeake for flavor and good eating are dandies. I am going to run all my patch to these two kinds. They stood the drought best and are in good shape now." The popularity of Wm. Belt seems to increase right along, owing, no doubt, to its excellent flavor. There are few amateur

Our plants have a fine root-system

Wildwood. Tastes like a wild Strawberry

WOLVERTON. Introduced a good many years ago by the late John Little, of Ontario, Canada. The plants make a good growth, and have perfect blossoms, very strong in pollen, making it a very desirable variety to plant with midseason pistillate varieties. It is no uncommon thing to see ripe berries and blossoms on this variety at the same time. I have fruited the Wolverton for many years, and find it to be one of the most reliable of the old, standard kinds. It will succeed better than most varieties on light soils.

MIXED PLANTS

In filling a great many orders I usually have more or less odds and ends, and sometimes a plot of plants will get mixed in the field, so that I cannot use them for filling regular orders. Under this heading I offer plants at a very low rate to those who are willing to take chances on what they get. When you order mixed plants the only thing I guarantee is that you will get the amount of strawberry plants that you order, and they will be of one or more kinds that are listed in this catalogue—usually they are not labeled. Occasionally in handling a great many plants, a label will get torn from the basket in which they are taken up and, as we should have no means of knowing what these are, they would be put in to fill any orders that we might have for mixed plants.

In Excellent Shape

I wish to thank you for both quality and quantity of plants you sent. They were in excellent shape, and I believe they will grow.—Mrs. W. H. BALLARD, Chaves Co., New Mexico.

growers who do not include this in their collection. For fancy market or home table it is indispensable. Where quality is an important consideration, it is one of the most popular varieties ever originated. If you have not grown Wm. Belt, you have missed one of the best varieties of Strawberries in cultivation.

WILDWOOD. Your garden will not be complete without a few plants of this excellent variety. As the name suggests, it is a very delicious Strawberry, having that wild Strawberry flavor so much admired; this, together with the fact that the vines grow very rank, suggested the name Wildwood. I am sure it will please everyone who wants early berries for the home or home market; it is too soft for long shipments. It is one of the tallest-growing and rankest-growing plants on the farm, and is one of the very best in my list for the home garden. The berries are medium to large, bright scarlet, and borne in exceeding profusion. Blossoms semi-perfect and will bear a crop planted alone, but as it will be improved by planting some good staminates near it, I think it best to list it as imperfect. I hope all my customers will give this variety a trial this year, as it undoubtedly will give satisfaction.

This picture shows two plants of the same variety. Some growers charge more for plants than others. There is a reason.

Field of Progressive Strawberries

FALL-BEARING STRAWBERRIES

A New Departure in This, the Most Delicious of Fruits. The Fall-Bearing Strawberry is a Decided Success, and Making a Great Hit

Progressive

The best of all the fall-bearing to date. I had this variety on trial, and fruited it in a small way in the fall of 1912 and was so well pleased with it that, notwithstanding the enormous price charged for the plants last spring, I bought several thousand of them, and, after fruiting it another season, I am well pleased with the venture. It has usually been considered that fall-bearing Strawberries would not make plants freely and bed up like the spring-fruiting varieties; this theory has been completely knocked out with such varieties as Progressive, Superb and Americus. The Progressive makes plants equal to Dunlap, and carries a load of fruit while it is doing it. It is no uncommon thing to find a cluster of berries, ripe berries, on young plants of Progressive even before they are rooted. We have used the accompanying illustration to show you that the Progressive does make plants. This photograph, taken from some of our beds of this variety, I am sure will be very convincing on this point. The past August, September and October it was an easy matter to go in my patch of Progressive and count from 100 to 150 blossoms, green berries and ripe berries on a single plant. On several occasions this summer, I have had picked two forty-eight-quart crates of ripe berries at a single picking from less than an acre. The quality of the fruit is not ordinary or medium, but is extraordinary, ranking with the very best. The fruit is highly colored, being red to the core. The fruit is neither very small nor very large, but of a medium size, and parts readily from the caps. If not left on too long after it is ripe, it will carry well. I shipped berries to New York the past summer, a distance of 250 miles, and they arrived in an excellent condition. To make a long story short, the fall-bearing Strawberry is no longer an experiment; but, with the advent of the Progressive, it is a decided success, and it is now not only possible but exceedingly practical to have Strawberries in your garden from May to November. Many visitors during the past summer, who did not believe that the fall-bearing Strawberry was a practical success, have

Progressive Strawberries. The leader of the fall-bearing sorts

Superb. The fall-bearing berry for the home garden

For prices of all Strawberry Plants, see pages 37 and 38

taken off their hats to the Progressive. Mr. Harlow Rockhill, of Grundy County, Iowa, is the originator of this wonderful new variety, and he has a right to be proud of it. Under date of September 6, 1912, he writes me as follows: "Your letter of August 30 to hand, and I am pleased to learn that the Progressive has made a good impression on you. Progressive is the leader out in this country. If I were to confine myself to just one variety, it would be my choice of all the varieties on earth. I have fruited it five years, and am now ready to discard all single-fruiting kind. I think the rest of you will come to it later on. I have about one-half acre of ground in this variety, part spring set and part set last year, and cultivated for plants this year. First ripe berries July 14; to date have picked forty-two crates, or 684 quarts, with bushels of fine berries spoiling because I have no help to pick them. The quality is so good that customers call for more of them. People here at home are paying me $3.00 per dozen now for plants. It has long been my desire to get a good everbearer that would make so many plants they could be grown as cheaply as the old kind; then everybody could soon have them, and we have it in the Progressive. I don't think you would make any mistake to plant heavily, get a good bunch of pickers and market the berries on them. I believe I will get $150.00 for berries, in addition to the plants, in which twice this can be realized if the plants are set 18 inches in the row, or grown in hedges. Plants should have the blooms cut until fall crop is wanted, then they will come by wagon-loads. It is a commercial success with me." Personally, I think it is the best of the fall-bearing varieties, and I shall plant several acres of it for fruit the coming season.

SUPERB. Harlow Rockhill, of Iowa, the originator of the Progressive, and Samuel Cooper, of New York, the originator of the Superb, the two best fall-bearing Strawberries to date, have done more to benefit humanity, in bringing out new fruits than some so-called wizards who claim to "create" this, that and the other, practically none of which, so far as I have been able to find out, has much, if any, value. Mr. Rockhill and Mr. Cooper, although they have not been lauded for their wonderful creations through the city-edited magazines, have been steadily at work for a number of years, in order that we may have Strawberries all the year round until freezing weather. It is only within the last two or three years that a really good, reliable, fall-bearing Strawberry has been an actual fact, although they have been talked of to some extent for a number of years. The Superb is well named, and is the best of Mr. Cooper's productions; planted in early spring, with blossoms kept off until mid-season and until about four weeks before you want ripe fruit, you can get a crop the same season you plant; the spring following you

Teams hauling Allen's catalogues

Allen's Strawberry Plants as grown by Francis A. Badger

This bed of Abingtons was set in spring of 1910, bore a full crop in July, 1911. The photograph was made July 12, 1912, showing results of Badger's way of caring for a bed to get a second crop

will get a crop of fruit, the same as you would on any other variety, and then more fruit the following fall. Until recently most of the fall-bearing varieties have been poor plant-makers, and it has been difficult to propagate them in quantities. Superb, however, will make as fine a bed of plants as Glen Mary, Sample or Haverland. The fruit of the Superb is medium to large and very attractive. The illustration on page 22 is a very accurate representation of the cluster of ripe and green berries. Of this variety Mr. Cooper says, "If I were confined to one variety of Strawberries, I would take the Superb." In addition to being a fall-bearing variety, Superb is an especially desirable kind for the regular spring crop; it being large in size, very attractive in form and color, and immensely productive. I do not remember ever seeing anything bear a heavier crop at the regular fruiting season in May than Superb.

AMERICUS. I have now fruited Americus for two seasons. With many it does not make so much growth as Superb, but does make fair beds, and, while the fruit of Superb is usually concealed beneath the heavy foliage, that of Americus is borne on long stems which hold the fruit up in most cases above the leaves. The past spring I had an interesting experience with the Americus: A late frost swept out the crop, but it immediately started a new one, and, just as all other varieties were gone, we had very fine Strawberries, which were large, beautiful and highly flavored, from the Americus beds. These commenced just as the latest of the spring varieties had gone, and continuing to bear for several weeks before taking a rest. It is a true fall-bearing variety, giving a crop the same year it is planted, that is, on the plants set in March or April, and then another crop the following fall. The blossoms, however, should be kept picked off until about four weeks before you want to commence picking ripe fruit, and the firm and attractive berries will grow in abundance. I consider Progressive, Superb and Americus the very cream of the fall-bearing varieties. I am only offering three varieties in this new class of berries because, after a thorough investigation, I believe these to be the most desirable ones. I have discarded a number of fall-bearing sorts because they were not so good as these I am offering.

James S. Brady and family picking berries from Allen's plants

Delighted to Give Praise Where it Belongs

It is with pleasure I acknowledge the receipt of the plants shipped me, which I received yesterday. I desire also to emphasize the good quality of the plants and the excellent condition in which they were packed and reached me. Every plant seemed to be in perfect condition. After receiving many shipments of plants the last few years in almost worthless condition, it does me good to give praise where it rightfully belongs.—W. W. BURFORD, Los Angeles County, Cal., April 5, 1913.

Dewberries

Do not plant Dewberries on too rich garden soil, as they go too much to vine, with a corresponding loss of fruit. For fertilizer use a small percentage of ammonia and a large percentage of potash. The plants may be set in rows 5 to 6 feet apart and about 3 feet in the row.

Some growers let their Dewberries trail on the ground and keep the vines cut back to 2 or 3 feet in length; but much better results are obtained if the vines are given some support, either by trellis or by stakes driven between every alternate hill, tying one hill from each side to the top of the stake, which should be notched at the top to prevent slipping down. Cut off all surplus vines 18 inches beyond where tied.

Atlantic. Free from rust. Berries firm and good

Atlantic. The really good varieties of Dewberries have been very limited in number until the advent of the Atlantic. I have tried a number of varieties of Dewberries, and have invariably gone back to Lucretia and Austin as the only two worthy of cultivation. In the Atlantic we have something decidedly new and exceptionally valuable. This is a very strong-growing variety, and, for that reason, should be planted wider apart than either Lucretia or Austin. I am preparing to plant about twenty acres of Atlantic this fall or winter, and will make my rows about 7 feet apart and 5 feet apart in the row. The berries are about the size of Snyder blackberry, of good quality and exceptionally firm, in fact it is the firmest Dewberry or blackberry that I have ever seen. It is firm enough for long shipments and will carry in excellent condition. The Atlantic is also entirely free from rust, and one of the healthiest plants of the blackberry family. While the vines are well supplied with thorns, the berries are easily picked, owing to the fact that the large, productive clusters are held well above the bushes and, in gathering the fruit, it is not necessary to come in contact with the thorns; for this reason it is as easily picked as any other variety. The berries are jet-black and fine keepers, commanding the highest prices of any variety on the market. The season of ripening is another very important point in its favor, the main crop here is ripened in August running until September, or after all other Dewberries and blackberries are gone, except the Nanticoke blackberry, which is too soft to ship a long distance. To sum up, we have in the Atlantic Dewberry the most vigorous, the most productive, the blackest, the firmest and the latest Dewberry in existence.

Lucretia Dewberries

AUSTIN (Mayes). An early Dewberry of excellent quality, berries are large and thick, but not so firm as those of the Lucretia. It is very hardy, and seldom fails to give a good crop. I always plant a part of my field in Austin in order to start the season at the earliest date. The Austin ripens with me about a week earlier than the Lucretia, and for this reason it is valuable to grow in connection with that variety. While not quite so firm, if they are kept picked up close as soon as ripe, and not allowed to remain too long on the vines, they may be shipped a reasonable distance.

LUCRETIA. Earlier than the earliest blackberry, as large as the largest, and the most largely grown of all Dewberries for market. Of a slender, trailing habit and entirely free from diseases and insect attacks, the canes are very hardy and exceedingly prolific, thriving almost everywhere; the fruit is superb, large and handsome, of rich black, and the quality is very fine. It is undoubtedly the best shipping variety of all the Dewberries in cultivation except the Atlantic, which I am offering this season for the first time.

Blackberries

The best soil for Blackberries is a strong clay loam that will retain moisture, though the plants will grow and thrive almost anywhere if planted in fertile soil. The plants should be set in rows 5 to 6 feet apart and 3 feet in the rows. The cultivation should be shallow, and three good canes only should be permitted to grow in each hill. After fruiting cut out the old canes and allow the new growth to come on. Pinch the tips when about 3 feet in height, to make them grow bushy and better able to stand. Sometimes it is necessary to offer support to the canes, and for garden culture a line of chicken wire netting offers a serviceable support. In field culture it is not usual to support the canes in any way.

Eldorado. Good-sized, glossy black berries

BLOWERS. Berries are large, jet-black in color, of the finest flavor and present a very tempting appearance. The plants are upright in growth, perfectly hardy, very rust-resistant and exceedingly productive. It begins to ripen during July and has a season of about two weeks. This variety originated in western New York and is very much appreciated by the growers in that region.

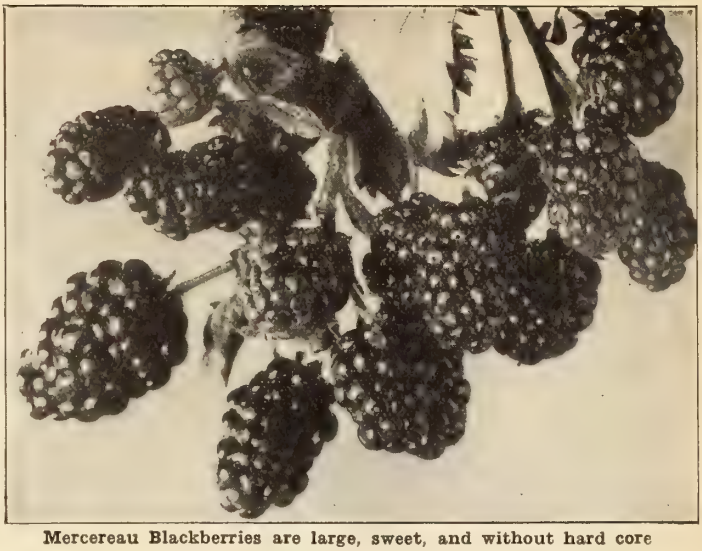
ELDORADO. Berries larger than Snyder, glossy black, and are unequaled for flavor. The plant is very hardy and has not been known to winter-kill in any berry-growing district of the country. It is claimed by prominent growers that it enjoys entire freedom from orange rust. This is an excellent variety for home use, and while claimed by some to be too shy a bearer for market, others will grow nothing else. Originated in Ohio a number of years ago, and, as fruited here, it is very productive.

EARLY HARVEST. Berries of medium size, bright, glossy black, very juicy and sweet. The plants are upright in growth and produce enormous quantities of berries very early in the season; in fact, this variety is recognizeed as the earliest standard variety of Blackberries. It was found growing wild in southern Illinois, and is not hardy in the far North; it seems, however, to enjoy great and almost universal popularity throughout the middle and southern states, and on the Pacific Coast.

Iceberg, the best of all light-colored sorts (see p. 26)

Early Harvest is a sweet and juicy berry

ICEBERG. Berries white to cream in color and translucent enough to see the seed. The fruit is of good quality and, when served with black ones for dessert, it makes a very unique and attractive dish. The plants are upright in growth, free from rust, bear early and quite profusely. It is not recommended commercially. (See illustration, p. 25.)

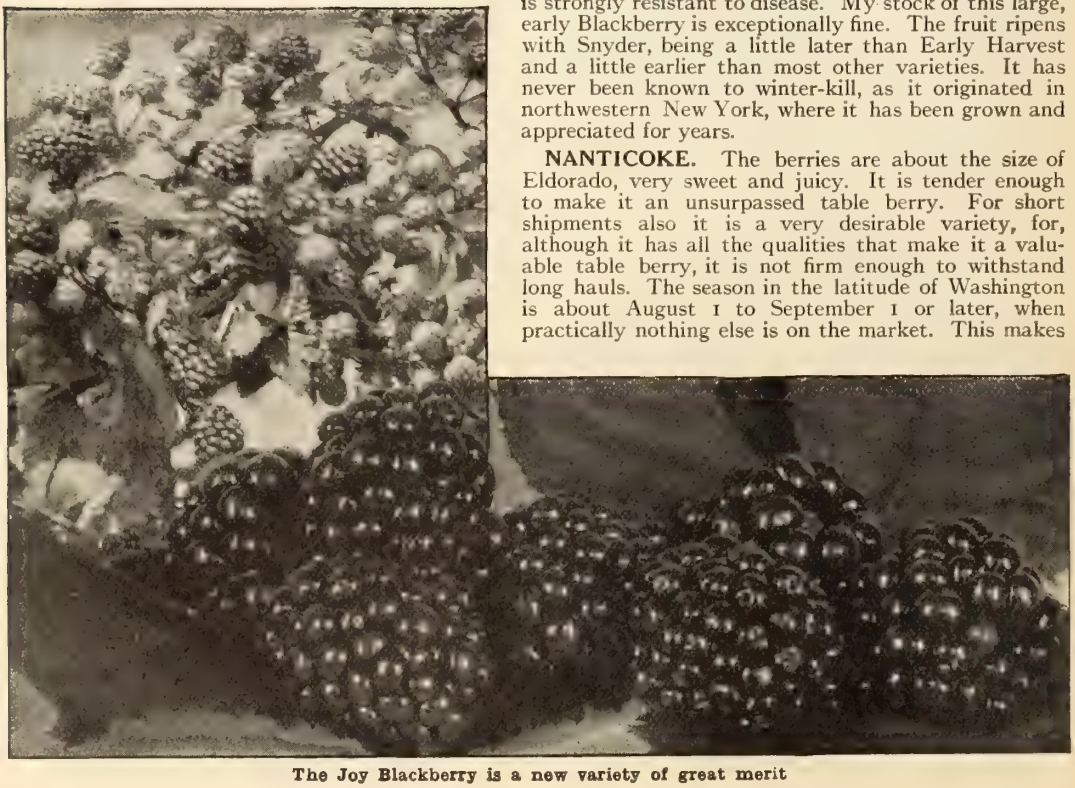


Mercereau Blackberries are large, sweet, and without hard core

JOY. Originated in Atlantic County, New Jersey, by Jacob Miehl, whose place I visited the past summer in order to see this new variety in fruit. I found it making a vigorous growth and exceedingly productive of large, luscious berries that apparently were firm enough to make a good market variety. I was so well impressed with what I saw of it on the originator's grounds that I immediately made arrangements with the introducer to offer it in my catalogue this season. Since I have not fruited it on my own grounds, I will quote the description from the introducer, which is as follows: "The canes are of a stalky, vigorous habit, so stout and strong that it needs no staking; it has an abundance of large foliage and yields very heavily every year, when all the canes and all the branches on every cane are loaded with fruit. The canes are of iron-clad hardiness, never to my knowledge having been injured by cold; in the winter of 1911–12 every Blackberry on my trial-grounds was damaged except the Joy; it came through with every bud and terminal; its canes have never been affected, even a little bit, by orange rust or fungous diseases, and I believe it to be immune to them. The berries are large and rich, almost as thick through as they are long, and are coal-black, with a rich, luscious flavor unsurpassed. It ripens in midseason, and I believe it is destined to become a very popular variety.

MERCEREAU. Fruit is exceptionally sweet, luscious, almost without core and unsurpassed in color. The plant is a very strong grower, of upright habit and is strongly resistant to disease. My stock of this large, early Blackberry is exceptionally fine. The fruit ripens with Snyder, being a little later than Early Harvest and a little earlier than most other varieties. It has never been known to winter-kill, as it originated in northwestern New York, where it has been grown and appreciated for years.

NANTICOKE. The berries are about the size of Eldorado, very sweet and juicy. It is tender enough to make it an unsurpassed table berry. For short shipments also it is a very desirable variety, for, although it has all the qualities that make it a valuable table berry, it is not firm enough to withstand long hauls. The season in the latitude of Washington is about August 1 to September 1 or later, when practically nothing else is on the market. This makes



The Joy Blackberry is a new variety of great merit

it especially valuable for that purpose. The plant is the most vigorous of all Blackberry plants, it is absolutely rust-resistant and entirely hardy; while it is quite thorny, the berries borne along the edges of the upright plant make it comparatively easy to pick. It is said to have come from Norway, and was introduced by me in 1912. This is a Blackberry of exceptional merit and you should, by all means, try out this variety to your own satisfaction.

RATHBUN. Berries are large and of a glossy jet-black. Its good flavor, small seed and soft core make it a variety highly esteemed for quality. Its large, firm berries make it a good shipper, and it is grown extensively in some sections for this purpose. It ripens about with Wilson. It originated in northern New York and, of course, is never winter-killed, and is supposed to be a cross between Wilson Blackberry and the dewberry. It has the sprawling habit of the dewberries the first season.

ROBINSON. A berry of merit that first gained prominence in the Ozark regions. A great number of the authoritative farm papers of the West claim great popularity for it in their sections. It has not been fruited on my place yet, but prominent growers claim for it hardiness, productivity and quality.

SNYDER. One of the oldest and one of the most popular varieties ever introduced; in fact, is the only variety of Blackberries that ever created a sensation in the horticultural world. It is an exceedingly hardy variety and it reaches its greatest perfection throughout the northern latitudes of North America. In a great many sections where Blackberries are killed out by cold weather, everything has been discarded but Snyder, and it is grown exclusively. It is a remarkably disease-resistant variety, which merit adds to its long list of good qualities. The berry takes its name from its originator. It was found as a chance seedling on his farm near La Porte, Indiana, about the year 1851, and has been gaining in popularity ever since. Plant your field of Snyder, in good ground; cultivate and fertilize properly, and you will have no cause to complain of your crop of good fruit. It makes a good appearance and is a standard Blackberry for market.

Snyder Blackberries are popular on all markets

Nanticoke. Fine for nearby markets (see page 26)

Field of Blackberry plants

The Watt is a splendid market sort

WARD. This variety seems to be very extensively grown in New Jersey, where it was found growing wild, although it is said to be a seedling of Kittatinny. The plant is a very vigorous grower and bears enormous quantities of fruit. Perhaps no other variety of recent introduction has attracted so much attention as this one. The berries are large, rich, sweet, tender and without a hard core. The Ward is an excellent Blackberry. Try it.

WATT. The fruit of this variety is large, jet-black, glossy and of excellent quality. The plant is a strong grower, fully equal to Blowers, and while not entirely immune to plant diseases it is a very strongly resistant variety. The wood is tough enough to hold the fruit without splitting. Its season of ripening begins soon after the earliest and extends late into the season, when there are usually few varieties on the market. It is a strong grower and has great productiveness, which, together with its high quality, make it one of the most valuable Blackberries, either for market or table use. Anyone not experienced with Blackberries, or one setting a commercial plantation, would choose well if they use this variety, as it responds very readily to what attention may be given it. I have a very fine stock that I am sure will please anyone.

Likes Method of Packing

The Blackberry plants arrived on the 3d in good condition; I am well pleased with them. I like your method of packing, as it makes low express charges. Many thanks. —E. WESTFIELD, Gallia Co., Ohio, April 7, 1913.

Raspberries

Raspberries are divided into three general classes: The reds, blacks and the purples. The red Raspberries thrive best in a strong soil which is inclined to hold the moisture. They have been grown successfully on sandy soil when highly cultivated and liberally manured with stable manure so that the moisture may be retained. It is customary to set the plants in rows 6 feet apart and about 3 feet in the row; but, in highly fertilized soil, it may be necessary to give a little more space between the rows. The best fertilizer is well-rotted stable manure, but if this can not be obtained, a high-grade commercial fertilizer may be freely used. Bone meal seems to be especially suited to the needs of the plants. Clean cultivation through the whole season is especially important, and the cultivator should be set rather high so as to prevent the formation of too many suckers. In cold climates it may be necessary to protect the canes in winter, and the simplest plan is to bend them down along the row and cover with soil. This can be done late in the fall.

Black Raspberries should be planted in rows 5 to 6 feet apart, and 3½ to 4 feet apart in the rows. They are more hardy than the red Raspberry and seldom need winter protection. The ends of the long canes should be pinched back to promote the production of side shoots and an increased crop of fruit.

The cultural directions for the other class will apply equally well to purple Raspberries, but the canes need not be pinched back in the spring. They are very vigorous and, if permitted to grow, will often produce a good crop when both the red and black varieties fail.

CUTHBERT. Red. This variety is to the red Raspberries what the Concord is to the grapes—the standard main-crop, market variety. It is very productive of large, rich, crimson berries, and altogether it presents a very handsome appearance. The flavor is rich and delicious, and the fruit as a market berry and a shipper has no superior in red Raspberries. The Cuthbert is endorsed by the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, which says,

St. Regis. Two crops in one season (see page 28)

Cuthbert. I doubt if there is any variety that will surpass it (see page 28)

RASPBERRIES, continued

"It is the best variety among the reds." The plant is a strong grower, with vigorous, healthy foliage, and I unhesitatingly recommend the Cuthbert for home use or field culture. Season of ripening medium to late.

KING. Red. This is the earliest red Raspberry. With many it is the early berries that make the money. Round, of large size, light crimson, firm and of good quality; a seedling of Thompson and ripens about the same time but is larger and more productive. It makes a good growth and is very hardy, standing cold and heat where many others fail; its bright color and firmness make it a favorite with those who grow Raspberries for market.

ST. REGIS. Red. This new addition to the list of red Raspberries has sprung into prominence almost over-night, and it is a very valuable addition. It succeeds upon all soils, whether light sandy or heavy clay, and the canes are absolutely hardy, always and everywhere. In growth it is strong and stalky, with a great abundance of healthy, dark green foliage; it is the only variety known that gives a crop of fruit the same year planted, and two crops a year thereafter. Plants set in early spring will give a small crop of fruit the fall following, and the next spring a big crop, equaling that of any red Raspberry known. In size, quantity and quality, to say nothing of its fall-bearing qualities, it is ahead of anything I know of as a spring- and summer-bearing variety. About the middle of August it commences to set fruit on the young canes, and bears continuously until frost. The berries are large, beautiful and attractive. If you have failed with every other variety of Raspberries, either north or south, plant St. Regis and succeed, whether growing for home use, or market. You cannot afford to ignore this, the most wonderful of all red Raspberries. (See p. 28.)

Cumberland. The largest of the Raspberry family (see page 30)

GOLDEN QUEEN. Yellow. Undoubtedly the best of the yellow varieties, and the fact that it is a seedling of the Cuthbert is a strong recommendation within itself. It is very productive and hardy; the berries are large in size, beautiful pale yellow in color and excellent in quality; medium to late and continues a long time in bearing.

All O. K.

Received plants today and they are all O. K.—A. J. TUFFORD, Ontario, Can., April 29, 1913.

RASPBERRIES, continued

BLACK DIAMOND. Black. This is a good one. Sweet and sugary in flavor, with fruit almost as large as Kansas. An extremely popular variety in Western New York, where it is largely grown. Altogether this is a very superior blackcap, producing fruit of large size, firm and of high quality, with prolific canes of strong growth and iron-clad hardiness. The fruit is said to be the sweetest of all black Raspberries. For evaporating, canning and home consumption it ranks very high.

CUMBERLAND. Black. This is the largest of the Raspberry family, surpassing that of any other variety that I know of, often measuring ⅞ of an inch in diameter, and is of such handsome appearance that it is sure to bring the top of the market. The bush is healthy and vigorous, throwing out stout canes in abundance; it is in every way one of the best blackcaps and, perhaps, the most popular of this class at the present time. In hardiness and productiveness it is unexcelled. (See illus. p. 29.)

KANSAS. Black. Ripens midseason and, like the Cumberland, is one of the heaviest croppers and strongest growers, branching freely; is hardy and productive of large-sized, glossy jet-black berries. The fruit is nearly as large as the Gregg with much less bloom; handsome, firm and of fine quality. It possesses all the valuable attributes of a profitable market sort, and its large size and attractive appearance insure ready sales at good prices.

Black Diamond. The sweetest of all

PLUM FARMER. Black. Berries large and attractive when picked ready for the market. It is thick-meated, firm and with bloom similar to Gregg. Large in size and an excellent shipper; matures its crops in a very short period, making it one of the most popular and profitable of the early market sorts. Largely grown in northwestern New York, where it has been giving very flattering results.

COLUMBIA. Purple. Fruit large, shape somewhat conical, color dark red, rather bordering on purple. Adheres firmly to the stem and will remain on the bushes after ripe. The seeds are deeply imbedded in a rich, juicy pulp, which has a delicious flavor all its own, making it the most delicious table berry. I am told that an ex-minister in New York State grew 17,000 quarts the past season on two and one-half acres. Columbia is a variety of the Shaffer type, of remarkable vigor and productiveness. It is very hardy and prolific, grown from tips the same as blackcaps. For canning purposes it is undoubtedly one of the best.

ROYAL PURPLE. Purple. Originated in Indiana with a grower who says, "It surpasses anything I have ever seen in the Raspberry line. The original bush stands in a stiff blue-grass sod and has borne thirteen successive crops, and some of the time in winter the mercury has gone 35 degrees below zero. The bush is of healthy growth, and the fruit is of large size." The canes are model growers, vigorous and healthy, the color of the bark is a deep, rich red, unlike Columbia and Shaffer, and the canes are very vigorous, being smooth except near the roots. The berries are purple in color, good shippers and good keepers; they do not crumble when picked, and present a better appearance in the basket than most purple sorts. The bulk of the crop comes about two weeks later than Columbia. This is undoubtedly the greatest advance yet made in purple Raspberries.

All Are Doing Finely

We have now in bearing nine acres of Raspberries, mostly Cumberland and about 2,000 Black Diamond; the latter are from plants bought of you two years ago; all are doing finely.—C. E. KELLER & SONS, Jefferson Co., W. Va., February 7, 1913.

Better Than He Expected

Strawberry plants received. I am very well pleased with them. They are better than I expected.—ALBERT J. BECKER, Cook Co., Ill., March 22, 1913.

Pleased with Fine Roots

Received plants in fine condition. Very much pleased with the fine roots and crowns the plants had.—HENRY JULIUS, San Joaquin Co., Cal., February 11, 1913.

Honest Count

Plants received in good condition. You give good, honest count. Many thanks.—P. F. GILLETTE, Gallia Co., Ohio, March 26, 1913.

Thank You

I received the box of plants in good condition; am very much pleased with same, and will do all I can for you in this locality. Wishing you much success.—E. RICE, Lewis Co., Mo., April 4, 1913.

Nice Roots

Strawberry plants arrived in fine condition; a nice lot of roots and not a cull among them. I am well pleased with the whole lot.—H. C. BUNTON, York Co., Pa., May 19, 1913.

CURRANTS

The red Currants are more particular in regard to soil requirements than most other small fruits. They will grow in sandy soil, but they are not so productive as when set in cool, moist loam. They should be set in rows about 5 to 6 feet apart, and about 4 feet apart in the rows. A half-dozen thrifty shoots will make more and larger fruits than a crowded cluster. The first season allow three good shoots to grow, and the next spring shorten these slightly if they have made a good growth, thus permitting the new shoots that have started to come up for the second season.

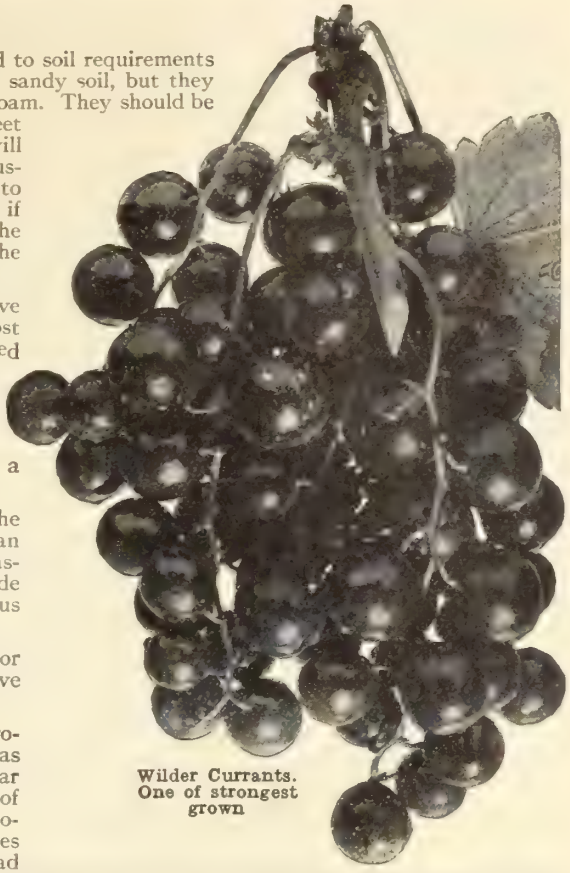
CHERRY. This is one of the most productive of all Currants. It is one of the oldest and most popular varieties. The fruit is large, deep red and rather acid; the plants make an erect, stout, vigorous growth.

FAY'S PROLIFIC. Less acid than Cherry; branches large, berries medium, bright and sparkling. One of the leading late varieties, and a remarkable cropper.

RED CROSS. One of the best Currants on the market. Ripens in midseason and produces an enormous quantity of fruit; flavor mild and pleasant. The leaves of the plant are so dense as to hide the canes from view. The growth is very vigorous and hardy.

WHITE GRAPE. Flavor sweet and very fine for table use. This is the largest and most productive of the white Currants.

WILDER. Ripens the same time as Fay's Prolific, and hangs on the bush much longer; fully as prolific and is in every way as profitable. A popular variety both for the table and market. It is one of the strongest growers and one of the most productive varieties on our list. Bunches and berries large, bright and attractive red even when dead ripe. Hangs on the bushes in fine condition for handling as late as any known variety. Judging from orders, this and Red Cross are the two most popular varieties grown.



Wilder Currants. One of strongest grown

GOOSEBERRIES

The Gooseberry is a northern plant, and seldom fruits well south of Maryland except in the high mountain sections. It grows best in a cool climate and moist soil. The plants may be set in rows from 5 to 6 feet apart and 4 feet apart in the rows and cultivated both ways for the first year or two. Little pruning is required and that is mainly to remove the stunted shoots and keep up a supply of vigorous new shoots from the base. Spraying with bordeaux mixture will keep down mildew, but mildew may be prevented in a great measure by keeping the head of the plant open and not allowing it to get crowded with shoots that are not needed.

Downing Gooseberry. One of the best large-fruiting sorts (see page 32)

Plants Looks Good to Him

The shipment of plants from you came yesterday in good condition, and the plants look good to me, and I thank you for sending me such a nice lot of well-rooted plants.—FRANK HILL, Nemaha County, Kan., March 26, 1913.

Mountain Seedling Gooseberries. New, vigorous and very productive

GOOSEBERRIES, continued

CHAUTAUQUA. This is one of the largest-fruited varieties grown. The bush is a vigorous, stout, upright grower, with foliage large, glossy, dark green; fruit very large, smooth-veined, of yellowish color when fully ripe; skin thick; flavor very sweet.

DOWNING. A vigorous grower and unusually free from mildew; handsome berries of splendid quality. Fine for both cooking and table use. One of the oldest and most reliable of the large-fruited varieties. (See illustration, page 31.)

HOUGHTON. Very productive; berries of medium size and, for general purposes, of the best. It is one of the healthiest and hardiest of the Gooseberry family and a variety that almost always produces a full crop, never failing entirely.

JOSSELYN (Red Jacket). An American seedling about the size of Downing; fruit borne prolifically; bush very hardy.

MOUNTAIN SEEDLING. A new variety of unusual vigor and great productiveness. It is slightly larger than Houghton, and seems to have all the good qualities of that variety. It makes heavier canes and holds the foliage longer than anything else on the place. Another very important point—the fruit will remain green in color and fit for market fully a week longer than Houghton. A good, reliable variety.

ALLEN'S NOVELTIES FOR 1914

LOGANBERRY

The vine is an exceedingly strong grower, trailing on the ground like the dewberry. Fruit is rather long, often an inch or more in length, dark red, with the shape of the blackberry and color of a red raspberry, and the flavor a combination of both. It is claimed to be a cross of the blackberry and raspberry.

STRAWBERRY-RASPBERRY

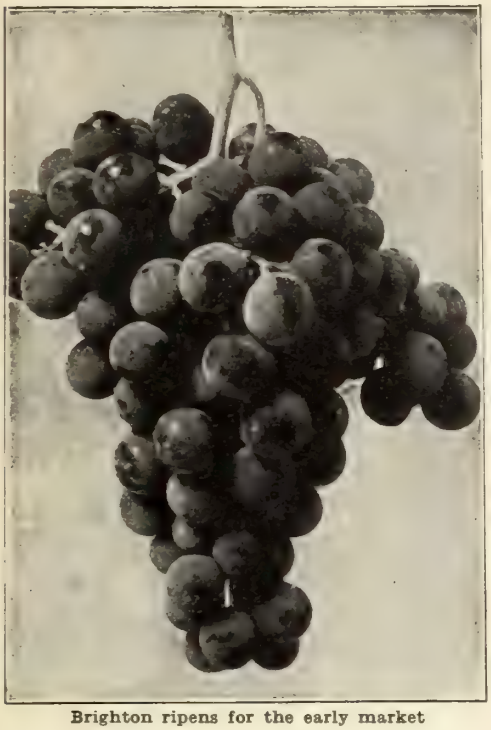
Begins to ripen about the same time as the raspberry. The canes die down every season after fruiting, and do not require trimming. The ground can be cleared in the fall or, if preferable, in early spring, and the new sprouts will appear and grow rapidly and bear fruit the same season. When planted in good soil it requires but little attention. The plants can be set in rows about 18 to 24 inches apart and from 3 to 4 inches in depth. They are perfectly hardy, and will do well in almost any climate. The plants will attain a height of 2 to 3 feet, producing fruit in branching clusters, bearing ripe fruit, small green berries and large white blossoms at the same time, presenting a beautiful appearance. The berries are usually about two or three times as large as red raspberries, bright red in color, and some claim to like the flavor; I don't think the fruit is good enough to command a large sale. I recommend the plant as a curiosity and for its ornamental value.

Houghton. Produces a full crop

FOR PRICES OF ALL SMALL FRUITS LISTED HERE, SEE PAGES 37 TO 39

Grapes

In planting Grapes be particular to use strong, well-rooted, one- or two-year vines. Plant in rows 8 to 9 feet apart, 7 to 8 feet apart in the rows. The soil should be well prepared and enriched. Good drainage is absolutely necessary, for the vines will not thrive in wet soil. For fertilizer, well-rotted stable manure may be used or a heavy application of raw bone meal. Deep and thorough preparation of the soil should be made before the vines are planted. The vines may be trained on a trellis, a grape-arbor or even over a fence, but, of course, the trellis will give the best results so far as the crop is concerned. Pruning is usually practised in the North in late fall, but in the South the vines are generally pruned early in the spring just before the growth begins.



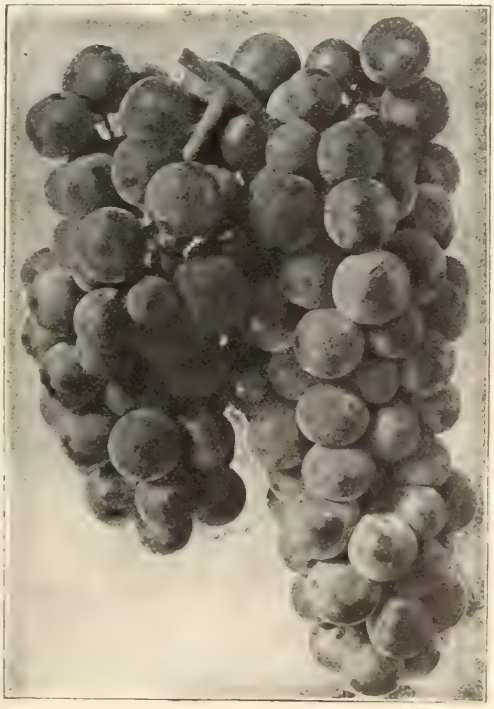
Brighton ripens for the early market

BRIGHTON. Red. Berries medium; thin skin, tender, sweet and with little pulp. This is a cross with the European Grape, from which it derives its fine quality. The bunch is medium to large, with a large, compact shoulder. The vine is a vigorous, healthy grower and quite hardy. This is one of the best early Grapes; ripens with Delaware. The flowers do not always fertilize properly, and it is best to plant with Concord, Worden, Martha or some other variety blossoming at the same time. It was originated in 1870 by Jacob Moore, one of the pioneer Grape-growers of America, and it fully deserves all the popularity it has enjoyed ever since.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY. Black. The berry is large and round, covered with light bloom. It is somewhat pulpy, sweet and with slight aroma, of good quality when fully ripe. The bunch is large-shouldered and compact. It will color ahead of the Concord, but does not ripen until a little later. It adheres strongly to the stem, does not crack, is tough and has thick skin, which add to its value as a market Grape. Its originator, Geo. W. Campbell, claimed this Grape to be the triumph of his life of producing valuable Grape varieties.

CONCORD. Black. This is, without doubt, the most popular market Grape in America. It was introduced in 1854 by a Massachusetts nursery, and spread half-way across the continent in one year. The berry is large, juicy, sweet, pulpy, tender and covered with a thick bloom. The bunches are large, compact and shouldered. It presents an excellent appearance on the market, and is used very extensively in making Grape-juice. The vine is distinguished by its hardiness, productiveness and its ability to adapt itself to almost any variation of soil and climate. It is quite resistant to disease and to insect pests. Its comparative earliness make it of especial value to the northern growers, as it matures its fruit before there is danger of cold weather. Because of its comparative ease of cultivation, Horace Greeley said: "It is the Grape for the million." I have an excellent stock of strong, fine, healthy plants. (See illustration, page 34.)

DIAMOND. White. This Grape is surpassed in quality and beauty by few others. The bunches are large, compact and shouldered. The berries are large, round, juicy and tender, and make very desirable wine. They have thin but tough skin, which is a very desirable market quality. Together with its desirable fruit characteristics, it is early, hardy, productive and vigorous, which qualities make it unsurpassed among the green type of Grapes. This is another of Jacob Moore's originations, and it deserves all the praise it has been given and more.



Campbell's Early is a good Grape for shipping

Concord. **The most popular Grape in America** (see page 33)

GRAPES, continued

DELAWARE. Red. This Grape is the standard by which the quality of American Grapes is gauged. The berries are small, juicy, sweet and with thin but firm skin. Together with these good qualities it is able to withstand climatic conditions under which other hardy varieties fail and to adapt itself to many soils not suited to most other Grapes. It is rightly considered the table Grape of unsurpassed excellence. As a wine Grape it is among the best; its early maturity insuring a crop; attractiveness in appearance, keeping quality on the vine and in the package, shipping excellence and comparative immunity to black rot make it also a very desirable market berry.

EATON. Black. This Grape is best described by saying it is very similar to Concord in growth, health and hardiness, and is in every other respect its equal, surpassing it in appearance as it is larger, the berries being sometimes one inch in diameter. The fruit is also somewhat more juicy, has perhaps a little more bloom, and adheres closely to the stem. The bunches are large, compact and double-shouldered. The berries ripen unevenly, but some, perhaps, a little ahead of Concord, thus covering a longer season. The Grape was named for its originator and was introduced in 1885.

ELVIRA. White. Bunch medium and very compact. Berries are excellent for wine, for which purpose they are mostly used. The vine is a strong, stalky grower, with ample foliage, and is almost perfectly hardy as far north as Canada. It is quite resistant to black rot and enjoys almost entire immunity to phylloxera. It ripens late, about with Catawba, and is very productive.

EMPIRE STATE. White. Bunches medium, long, compact; the berries are medium in size; the quality is better than Niagara and Pocklington, and nearly as good as Diamond. It is the equal of any of these in vigor and in resistance to diseases and insects. It has short-jointed canes, is productive and earlier than Niagara. The fruit keeps well on the vine and after picking, and retains its flavor well for quite a period of time after being picked.

LINDLEY. Red. Bunch large, medium long; berries are uniform in size, firm, fine-grained, juicy, tender and with a peculiar, though pleasant, aromatic flavor. Lindley is an excellent garden Grape and, while not recommended for general plantation planting, it is excellent as a fancy product, because of its quality and attractiveness; dark red. Should enjoy greater favor. If it is given proper care, it will not disappoint you.

One-year Concord Grape-Vines

GRAPES, continued

MARTHA. White. This is a seedling of Concord and greatly resembles its parent, but differs in the following particulars: Fruit white to green, a week or more earlier, bunch and berries not large, but far better in quality, being sweeter, more delicate and with less foxiness and less pulp. Hardy and healthy in the South.

MOORE'S EARLY. Black. This is the standard Grape of its season, ripening two or three weeks earlier than Concord. The berries are larger and the bunches somewhat smaller than Concord, but the flesh characteristics are essentially the same, being melting sweet and with little pulp, though with a flavor and aroma peculiarly its own. The vine is hardy both north and south, and is planted very extensively for vineyards, as it is vigorous, healthy and productive. This Grape is the variety for the amateur and the grower who is looking for an early market Grape.

NIAGARA. White. The leading white Grape of America. The bunches are large, handsome, shouldered and compact. The berries are large, round, with thin but tough skin. In all it presents a very fine appearance. The vine is vigorous and comparatively free from disease, though responds very well to any attention given to spraying. It was introduced in 1882 by the Niagara Grape Co., and while not quite so good as claimed, it is, nevertheless, the standard white Grape, and will continue to be so for some time to come. I have an excellent stock of this variety and you should by all means have some of them.

Niagara. Has a flavor peculiarly its own

Moore's Early. Popular for early market

POCKLINGTON. White. The color of the Grape is pale green to a golden yellow. The bunches are large and compact, and the berries are very large, being covered with beautiful white bloom. The quality is good and it ripens soon after Concord. The vine is a moderate grower and is very healthy and hardy. It is yearly increasing in popularity, due to its fine appearance and many good qualities.

WILDER. Black. The berries are large, sweet, with a pleasant, sprightly flavor, and with thin and firm skin. The bunches are large and shouldered. Because of its keeping qualities and good appearance it is an excellent market Grape. The vine is a moderate grower, hardy and, if given a little attention by spraying, makes one of the best Grapes for commercial planting. It ripens with Concord. It is worthy of more extensive cultivation.

WORDEN. Black. An offspring of Concord, which it rivals in a great many particulars, having larger berries and bunches, better in quality and a week to ten days earlier. While claimed by some that it does not ship quite so well as Concord, nevertheless it enjoys great popularity in the eastern states and near the large cities. It is quite as hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive.

WYOMING RED. Red. This Grape is quite productive of medium-sized, bright red, firm Grapes in small bunches. The fruit is sweet and agreeable to most tastes. The value lies in its hardiness, health, productiveness and earliness. This variety should be pruned with long canes and given plenty of room.

From Long Island R. R. Experiment Station

Giant Argenteuil Asparagus. The finest and most prolific of all

ASPARAGUS

It is far more economical to use the Asparagus roots than to attempt to sow the seed, for at least a year's time is saved. For garden culture, the plants should be set in rows about 2 feet apart and 1 foot apart in the rows, with the crowns 4 inches below the surface. Before cold weather comes on, cover the beds heavily with manure and in the spring work it into the ground, being careful not to injure the tender tops, or cut down to the roots. The young shoots may be cut for the table the second season. For field culture the rows should be 6 feet apart and the plants 2 feet apart in the rows. Cover only about 2 inches when planting and fill in the remainder of trench gradually as the plants begin to grow.

GIANT ARGENTEUIL. The finest and most prolific of all. Stock of immense size; attractive, rich and tender; comes into cutting condition earlier than most other varieties. Very reliable and a sure money-maker; comparatively free from rust and blight. This I believe is claimed to be a French seedling of the Palmetto. It is very popular with market growers everywhere, and my sales run very heavy on this variety.

PALMETTO. Early, large and comparatively free from rust; makes a heavy yield and is one of the most popular of the market varieties. Altogether this variety is very favorably regarded by those who know it best. The market gardener will find it particularly valuable from the fact that it is ready for use several days earlier than most other kinds. Palmetto is of southern origin, but is equally well adapted for growing in the North.

Miscellaneous Roots and Plants

HORSE-RADISH

BOHEMIAN, or MALINER KREN. This is undoubtedly the best variety to grow, and is grown by planting the small sets, or pieces from the side roots, in deep, rich soil, and cultivating in the same manner as with the ordinary variety of Horse-Radish; but the plants are so much stronger in growth that the roots grow to considerably larger size and greater weight, making it decidedly more valuable.

RHUBARB (Pie-Plant)

Plant in a dry soil, to secure large, heavy stalks, in rows 4 feet apart, with the plants 3 feet apart. Set the roots so that the crown will be about 1 inch below the surface. Top-dress annually in the fall with good stable manure and fork under in the spring.

SAGE

HOLT'S MAMMOTH. This useful plant, which produces leaves of great size, should be in every garden. The plant is vigorous and is a very strong, grower, and does not run to bloom like other varieties. It is really the only variety of Sage worth extensive cultivation, and is in every way desirable. Very hardy, does well in all sections.

Holt's Mammoth Sage (Reduced)

A field of Chesapeake Strawberries, grown by John W. Nichols, New Haven County, Conn. (see page 3)

Price-List of Small-Fruit Plants

Special Notice. **The post-office department does not permit the use of parcel-post rates on plants and vines. The rate on plants of all kinds is one cent for two ounces to any post office in the United States, the same as it has been for twenty years or more. The only change is that we can now send eleven pounds in one package, where formerly we could send only four pounds.**

The prices quoted in this price-list are net prices, and when plants are wanted by mail the amount stated at the bottom of each group of prices must be added for mailing expenses, otherwise I will have to send by express. The amount I ask for mailing expenses when you want your plants sent by mail, may not in every case be the exact cost of your package, but it is a fair average. There is a great variation in varieties and while the mailing charges may be more on your package it will be less on some other package and vice versa. We merely mention this because in a few instances customers have complained that they did not find as many stamps on their package as the amount they sent for mailing. I assure you that I do not want to take any advantage, and a fair average is the only practical solution. I should be very glad to see a lower postage rate on plants; I believe it ought to come; I believe it will come; and expect to do all I can to bring it about, and shall be only too glad to give my customers the full benefit of any postage reductions just as soon as they are made. **You can help** by writing your Congressman and U. S. Senator and ask them why it is that plants are not allowed parcel-post rates, and ask them to use their influence for a lower rate on plants.

Strawberries

Page		12	25	50	100	250	500	1,000	5,000
4	**Abington.** Per	$0 20	$0 35	$0 50	$0 75	$1 25	$2 00	$3 50	$15 00
4	**Amanda.** Per	25	40	60	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00	
23	**Americus.** Per	50	75	1 25	2 00	3 50	6 00	12 00	50 00
5	**Aroma.** Per	20	35	50	75	1 25	2 00	3 50	15 00
5	**Barrymore.** Per	25	40	60	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00	
5	**Bedar Wood.** Per	20	35	50	90	1 50	2 25	4 00	
5	**Black Beauty.** Per	20	35	50	90	1 50	2 25	4 00	
5	**Bradley.** Per	20	35	50	90	1 50	2 25	4 00	
6	**Brandywine.** Per	20	35	50	75	1 25	2 00	3 50	15 00
6	**Brown's Beauty**	25	40	60	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00	
6	**Bubach.** Imp	20	35	50	75	1 25	2 00	3 50	15 00
6	**Buster.** Imp	25	40	60	1 00				
3	**Chesapeake.** Per	25	40	60	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00	20 00
7	**Climax.** Per	20	30	40	60	1 00	1 60	3 00	13 75
7	**Columbia.** Per	20	35	50	90	1 50	2 25	4 00	
7	**Cooper.** Per	20	35	50	90	1 50	2 25	4 00	
1	**Commonwealth.** Per	25	40	60	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00	
7	**Crescent.** Imp	20	35	50	75	1 25	2 00	3 50	15 00
7	**Darlington.** Per	20	35	50	75	1 25	2 00	3 50	15 00
8	**Deacon.** Per	25	40	60	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00	
4	**Early Ozark.** Per	20	35	50	90	1 50	2 25	4 00	17 50
8	**Early Giant.** Per	25	40	60	1 00	1 75	3 00	6 00	
8	**Early Jersey Giant.** Per	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00				
8	**Ekey.** Per	20	35	50	90	1 50	2 25	4 00	17 50
9	**Enormous.** Imp	25	40	60	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00	
9	**Excelsior.** Per	20	30	40	60	1 00	1 60	3 00	13 75
9	**Ewell's Early.** Per	25	40	60	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00	20 00

STRAWBERRIES, continued

PAGE		12	25	50	100	250	500	1,000	5,000
9	**Fairfield.** Per.	$0 20	$0 30	$0 40	$0 60	$1 00	$1 60	$3 00	$13 75
9	**Fendall.** Imp.	25	40	60	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00	
9	**First-Quality.** Per.	20	35	50	90	1 50	2 25	4 00	17 50
9	**Gandy.** Per.	20	30	40	60	1 00	1 60	3 00	13 75
10	**Glen Mary.** Per.	20	35	50	90	1 50	2 25	4 00	17 50
4	**Gold Dollar.** Per.	25	40	60	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00	20 00
10	**Good Luck.** Per.	25	40	60	1 00				
11	**Hanback Beauty.** Per.	25	40	60	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00	20 00
11	**Haverland.** Imp.	20	30	40	60	1 00	1 60	3 00	13 75
11	**Helen Davis.** Per.	20	35	50	90	1 50	2 25	4 00	17 50
12	**Heritage.** Per.	25	40	60	1 00				
12	**July.** Per.	25	40	60	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00	20 00
12	**King Edward.** Per.	20	35	50	90	1 50	2 25	4 00	17 50
12	**Kansas.** Imp.	20	35	50	75	1 25	2 00	3 50	15 00
12	**Kellog's Prize.** Imp.	25	40	60	1 00	1 75	3 00	6 00	
13	**Klondyke.** Per.	20	30	40	60	1 00	1 60	3 00	13 75
13	**Lady Thompson.** Per.	20	30	40	60	1 00	1 60	3 00	13 75
13	**Lea.** Per.	20	35	50	75	1 25	2 00	3 50	15 00
13	**Longfellow.** Per.	25	40	60	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00	20 00
14	**Late Jersey Giant.** Per.	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00				
14	**Manhattan.** Per.	25	40	60	1 00				
14	**Marshall.** Per.	25	40	60	1 00	1 75	3 00	6 00	
14	**Mascot.** Per.	20	35	50	90	1 50	2 25	4 00	17 50
14	**Missionary.** Per.	20	30	40	60	1 00	1 60	3 00	13 75
14	**Mitchell's Early.** Per.	20	35	50	75	1 25	2 00	3 50	15 00
14	**Monroe.** Per.	25	40	60	1 00				
14	**Model.** Per.	25	40	60	1 00				
14	**Myrtle.** Per.	25	40	60	1 00	1 75	3 00	6 00	
14	**New York.** Per.	25	40	60	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00	
15	**New Home.** Per.	20	35	50	90	1 50	2 25	4 00	17 50
15	**Ohio Boy.** Per.	25	40	60	1 00	1 75	3 00	6 00	
15	**Orem.** Per.	25	40	60	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00	
15	**Parsons' Beauty.** Per.	20	35	50	75	1 25	2 00	3 50	15 00
15	**Paul Jones.** Imp.	20	35	50	90	1 50	2 25	4 00	17 50
15	**Purcell's Early.** Per.	25	40	60	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00	20 00
15	**Pride of Delaware.** Per	25	40	60	1 00	1 75	3 00	6 00	
15	**Pride of Michigan.** Per	30	50	90	1 50	2 25	4 00	8 00	
21	**Progressive.** Per.	75	1 25	2 00	3 50	6 00	10 00	20 00	
16	**Providence.** Per.	25	40	60	1 00	1 75	3 00	6 00	
16	**Red Bird.** Imp.	20	35	50	75	1 25	2 00	3 50	15 00
2	**Rewastico.** Per.	35	60	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00	10 00	40 00
16	**Reasoner's No. 324.** Per.	20	35	50	90	1 50	2 25	4 00	17 50
16	**Reasoner's No. 370.** Per.	20	35	50	90	1 50	2 25	4 00	17 50
16	**St. Louis.** Per.	20	35	50	90	1 50	2 25	4 00	17 50
16	**Sample.** Imp.	20	35	50	75	1 25	2 00	3 50	15 00
16	**Saunders.** Per.	25	40	60	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00	
17	**Senator Dunlap.** Per.	20	35	50	75	1 25	2 00	3 50	15 00
17	**Sharpless.** Per.	25	40	60	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00	
17	**Sons' Prolific.** Per.	25	40	60	1 00				
17	**Splendid.** Per.	20	30	40	60	1 00	1 60	3 00	
17	**Stevens' Late Champion.** Per.	20	35	50	75	1 25	2 00	3 50	15 00
22	**Superb.** Per.	50	75	1 25	2 00	3 50	6 00	12 00	50 00
18	**Sweetheart.** Per.	25	40	60	1 00	1 75	3 00	6 00	
18	**Tennessee Prolific.** Per.	20	35	50	75	1 25	2 00	3 50	15 00
18	**Three W's.** Per.	20	35	50	75	1 25	2 00	3 50	15 00
18	**Twilley.** Per.	25	40	60	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00	20 00
2	**Warren.** Per.	75	1 25	2 00	3 50	6 00	10 00	20 00	
19	**Warfield.** Imp.	20	30	40	60	1 00	1 60	3 00	13 75
19	**Winner.** Per.	25	40	60	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00	
19	**Wm. Belt.** Per.	20	35	50	75	1 25	2 00	3 50	15 00
20	**Wildwood.** Imp.	25	40	60	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00	
20	**Wolverton.** Per.	20	35	50	90	1 50	2 25	4 00	
20	**Mixed Plants.**				30	60	1 00	2 00	10 00

All customers wishing Strawberry plants by mail must add at the rate of 5 cts. per doz., 8 cts. for 25, 13 cts. for 50, or 25 cts. per 100 to the above prices, otherwise they will be sent by express. Canadian customers must add twice the amount, as we have to pay double postage to your country.

Dewberries

		12	25	50	100	250	500	1,000	5,000
24	**Atlantic**	$1 00	$1 75	$3 00	$5 00				
24	**Austin.**	25	40	60	1 00	$2 00	$3 25	$6 00	$25 00
24	**Lucretia**	25	40	60	1 00	2 00	3 25	6 00	25 00

If Dewberry plants are wanted by mail, add 10 cts. per doz., or 50 cts. per 100

Price-List of Blackberries

Page		12	25	50	100	250	500	1,000
25	**Blowers**	$0 50	$0 75	$1 25	$2 00	$4 25	$8 00	$15 00
25	**Eldorado**	50	75	1 25	2 00	4 00	7 50	14 00
25	**Early Harvest**	40	60	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 50	10 00
26	**Iceberg**	50	75	1 25	2 00	4 25	8 00	15 00
26	**Joy**	2 00	3 50	6 50	12 00			
26	**Mercereau**	40	60	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 50	10 00
26	**Nanticoke**	50	90	1 50	2 50	5 00	10 00	20 00
27	**Rathbun**	50	75	1 25	2 00	3 50	6 50	12 00
27	**Robinson**	50	75	1 25	2 00	4 00	7 50	14 00
27	**Snyder**	40	60	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 50	10 00
28	**Ward**	50	75	1 25	2 00	3 50	6 50	12 00
28	**Watt**	50	75	1 25	2 00	4 25	8 00	15 00

If Blackberry plants are wanted by mail, add 10 cts. per doz., or 50 cts. per 100

Raspberries

		12	25	50	100	250	500	1,000
30	**Black Diamond** (Black)	$0 50	$0 75	$1 25	$2 00	$3 50	$6 50	$12 00
28	**Cuthbert** (Red)	50	75	1 25	2 00	3 50	6 50	12 00
30	**Cumberland** (Black)	50	75	1 25	2 00	4 00	7 75	14 00
30	**Columbia** (Purple)	50	75	1 25	2 00	4 00	7 75	14 00
29	**Golden Queen** (Yellow)	60	1 00	1 75	3 00			
30	**Kansas** (Black)	50	75	1 25	2 00	3 50	6 50	12 00
29	**King** (Red)	50	75	1 25	2 00	3 50	6 50	12 00
30	**Plum Farmer** (Black)	50	75	1 25	2 00	4 00	7 75	14 00
29	**St. Regis** (Red)	60	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 50	10 00	20 00
30	**Royal Purple** (Purple)	75	1 25	2 00	3 50	6 50	12 50	25 00

If Raspberry plants are wanted by mail, add 10 cts. per doz., or 50 cts. per 100

Currants

		12	25	50	100	250	500	1,000
31	**Cherry**	$0 90	$1 50	$2 50	$4 50	$10 00	$18 00	$35 00
31	**Fay's Prolific**	90	1 50	2 50	4 50	10 00	18 00	35 00
31	**Red Cross**	90	1 50	2 50	4 50	10 00	18 00	35 00
31	**White Grape**	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00			
31	**Wilder**	90	1 50	2 50	4 50	10 00	18 00	35 00

If Currants are wanted by mail, add 15 cts. per doz., or 75 cts. per 100

Gooseberries

		12	25	50	100
32	**Chautauqua**	$1 50	$2 50	$4 50	$8 00
32	**Downing**	1 25	2 00	3 50	6 00
32	**Houghton**	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00
32	**Josselyn** (Red Jacket)	1 25	2 25	4 00	7 00
32	**Mountain Seedling**	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00

If Gooseberries are wanted by mail, add 15 cts. per doz., or 75 cts. per 100

Novelties

		12	25	50	100	250
32	**Loganberry**	$1 00	$1 75	$3 00	$5 00	$10 00
32	**Strawberry-Raspberry**	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00	10 00

If the above are wanted by mail, add 10 cts. per doz., or 50 cts. per 100

Grapes

		Each	12	25	50	100	250	500	1,000
33	**Brighton**	$0 15	$1 00	$1 50	$2 50	$4 00	$9 50	$18 00	$35 00
33	**Campbell's Early**	20	1 75	3 00	5 50	10 00	22 50	40 00	75 00
33	**Concord**	10	75	1 00	1 50	2 50	5 00	9 50	18 00
33	**Diamond**	10	75	1 00	1 75	3 00	7 00	13 00	25 00
34	**Delaware**	15	1 00	1 50	2 50	4 00	9 50	18 00	35 00
34	**Eaton**	20	1 75	3 00	5 50	10 00	22 50	42 00	80 00
34	**Elvira**	10	75	1 00	1 75	3 00	7 00	13 00	25 00
34	**Empire State**	15	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00	12 00	23 00	45 00
34	**Lindley**	15	1 00	1 50	2 50	4 00	9 50	18 00	35 00
35	**Martha**	15	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00	12 00	22 00	40 00
35	**Moore's Early**	15	1 00	1 50	2 50	4 00	9 50	18 00	35 00
35	**Niagara**	15	1 00	1 50	2 50	4 00	9 50	18 00	35 00
35	**Pocklington**	15	1 00	1 50	2 25	3 75	8 50	16 00	30 00
35	**Wilder**	15	1 00	1 50	2 50	4 00	9 50	18 00	35 00
35	**Worden**	15	1 00	1 50	2 50	4 00	9 50	18 00	35 00
35	**Wyoming Red**	15	1 00	1 50	2 25	3 75	8 50	16 00	30 00

If Grape-Vines are wanted by mail, add 3 cts. each, 15 cts. per doz., or 75 cts. per 100

Asparagus

PAGE		12	25	50	100	250	500	1,000	5,000
36	**Giant Argenteuil** (2 years)	$0 25	$0 40	$0 60	$1 00	$1 75	$3 00	$5 00	$22 50
36	**Palmetto** (2 years)	25	40	60	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00	22 50

If Asparagus roots are wanted by mail, add 10 cts. per doz., or 50 cts. per 100

Miscellaneous

		12	25	50	100	250	500	1,000	5,000
36	**Horse-Radish, New Bohemia**	$0 25	$0 40	$0 60	$1 00	$2 00	$3 50	$6 00	$25 00
36	**Rhubarb, Victoria**	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00	10 00			
36	**Sage, Holt's Mammoth**	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00	10 00			

If the above are wanted by mail, add 10 cts. per doz., or 50 cts. per 100

CALIFORNIA PRIVET

In setting the plants from the nursery, set them deep enough for the lower branches to be in contact with the soil, as this is important in getting a thick and close base to the hedge. Then set the plants closer than many practise for the same reason—6 to 8 inches in the row is better than farther apart. After setting the hedge, it is a good plan to mulch it on both sides with some rotten manure, and to keep the soil well cultivated for a time till the hedge is well established.

A fine Privet Hedge about my home

After setting the plants, cut all the tops back to 6 to 8 inches. During the first season, clip the tops several times to induce a broad and thick base, leaving it from 4 to 6 inches higher at each trimming until the desired height is reached. The common practice is to trim the sides perpendicular and the top flat like a wall. The danger with this method is that the sides do not get the full effect of the sunlight and will get thin underneath. A more dense growth to the ground can be had by trimming with a wide base sloping in a rounded conical form to the top. Trimmed in this way the base has a better chance and will thicken close to the ground.

While I have disposed of all of my stock of ornamentals and shrubbery at wholesale, and will not list them any more, in order that I may give all of my time to the production of small-fruit plants, the demand for California Privet has been so large that I have decided to continue growing this as a side issue, as it can be handled very nicely in connection with my line. The California Privet, or *Ligustrum ovalifolium*, widely and favorably known as a hedge plant, is a vigorous grower everywhere, and will endure the hard conditions of the cities. It is one of the best shrubs for hedge planting. The glossy foliage and white flowers in July make it an ornamental shrub that is also very useful. It is a rapid grower under all conditions, has handsome foliage that will last well into the winter and withstand any amount of trimming. The plants are of dense growth, and lead all other plants as an ornamental hedge. Another strong factor in its favor is that it is immune to San José scale. I sold entirely out of my immense stock last season, but have about the finest lot of one-year plants that I have ever grown. It is very vigorous and heavily rooted. I am sure all who buy it will be pleased. To make a broad hedge, this should be cut off evenly about 8 to 10 inches above the ground immediately after planting, or early in the spring before the buds start. My booklet, "Success with Small Fruits," will give further instructions for caring for a Privet hedge, on page 24. If you have not already received the booklet, it will be sent free on request, with every order.

Price of California Privet	100	250	500	1,000
1 year, No. 1, 15 to 20 in. Heavily rooted	$1 50	$3 50	$6 50	$12 50
1 year, No. 1, 10 to 15 in. Heavily rooted	1 25	3 00	5 50	10 00
1 year, small, good plants	1 00	2 25	4 25	8 00

Privet is too heavy to go by mail, but I will send the smallest size by mail for $1 per 100 extra

PLEASE USE THIS ORDER SHEET

W. F. ALLEN

Strawberry Specialist **SALISBURY, MARYLAND**

Please forward to:

*Name*_____ *R. D. No.*_____

*Post Office*_____ *P. O. Box*_____

*County*_____ *Street*_____

*State*_____ *Freight Station*_____

*Express Office*_____

*Ship by*_____ *On or about*_____ *1914*
(Mail, Express or Freight)

*Date of Order*_____

☞ Please write name and address plainly, and fill all blanks perfectly. Always state how goods shall be sent, attach price to each article and add up accurately. Make all letters short and to the point, and please do not write letters on the same sheet with the order.

QUANTITY	VARIETY OF PLANTS ORDERED	PRICE	
		Dollars	Cents

☞ Early in the season I usually have in stock everything listed in this catalogue, but late in the season I frequently run out of some of the varieties; therefore, when you order late, please state whether I shall substitute something equally good and as near like the variety ordered as possible, or return your money for any stock that I may be out of. Answer_____

QUANTITY	VARIETY OF PLANTS ORDERED	PRICE	
		Dollars	Cents

TRUE TO NAME. While I use every precaution to have all plants, etc., true to name (I believe we come as near doing this as any one in the business), I will not be responsible for any sum greater than the cost of the stock should any prove otherwise than as represented

Please write below the names and addresses of any acquaintances or friends who might be interested in, or buyers of, strawberry or other small-fruit plants

COLLECTIONS OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Collection A

Home-garden collection, early to late

100 Strawberry plants: 25 each of St. Louis, Early Ozark, Sample and Chesapeake, for $1, postpaid.

Collection B

Good reliable market varieties, early to late

250 Strawberry plants: 50 each of Klondyke, Early Ozark, Sample, Aroma and Chesapeake, for $2, postpaid.

Collection C

New varieties for trial

250 Strawberry plants in ten varieties: 25 each of Warren, Rewastico, Sweetheart, Myrtle, July, Early Giant, Gold Dollar, Hanback Beauty, Ohio Boy and Model, for $4, postpaid.

ALL THE FOLLOWING COLLECTIONS ARE BY EXPRESS, RECEIVER TO PAY CHARGES

Collection D

Home-garden collection, early to late

300 Strawberry plants: 50 each of Mitchell's Early, St. Louis, King Edward, Gold Dollar, Chesapeake and Stevens' Late Champion for $2,

Collection E

Reliable market varieties

500 Strawberry plants: 50 each of Klondyke, Climax, Aroma, Glen Mary, Chesapeake, Bubach, Sample, Tennessee Prolific, Early Ozark and Wm. Belt, all for $3.50.

Collection F

Half-acre collection, suitable for either home use or market, early to late

3,500 Strawberry plants: 500 each of Early Ozark, Climax, Klondyke, Haverland, Tennessee Prolific, Stevens. Late Champion and Sample, all for $10.50.

Collection G

One-acre collection, suitable for either home use or market, early to late

7,000 Strawberry plants: 1,000 each of Early Ozark, Climax, Klondyke, Haverland, Tennessee Prolific, Stevens' Late Champion and Sample, all for $20.

Collection H

A collection of the new and comparatively new varieties especially recommended for trial. This collection will give interesting and profitable results

600 Strawberry plants in 24 select varieties: 25 each of Amanda, Americus, Columbia, Cooper, Deacon, Early Giant, Early Jersey Giant, Ewell's Early, Gold Dollar, Hanback Beauty, July, Kellogg's Prize, Late Jersey Giant, Model, Myrtle, Ohio Boy, Progressive, Providence, Rewastico, Sweetheart, Superb, Warren, Winner and Wildwood, all for $10.

Collection I

This is my **Experiment Station Special,** and consists of 25 plants of each of the 89 varieties of Strawberries offered in this catalogue. A splendid collection for experimental purposes. Price $25.

Collection J

This is my **Try Them All Collection,** and is specially prepared for the individual grower who wishes to test out the varieties for himself, in order that he may know just what will suit him best to plant. It will give a comparative test of all the new and standard old varieties, and, in many cases, varieties will be found in this collection which will surpass those you are already growing. It will tell you just what to plant better than anything else can possibly do. This collection is made up of 12 plants each of the 89 varieties on our list. Price $15.

Collection K

This I call my **Home-Garden Collection,** and it should be planted by everyone who has a home to provide for, and a piece of land at his disposal, whether it be in a city lot or a large farm. A plentiful supply of berries, fresh from the vines, will give more health and pleasure to the average familly than can be bought in any other way at so small an outlay. Did you ever see a child, big or little, that did not love berries? Will your conscience allow you to continue to deprive them of this wholesome fruit? And, come to think of it, would you not enjoy yourself picking fresh, luscious berries from your own garden, which are not to be compared with the stale, moldy and bruised berries which you buy from the corner grocery? Plant Collection K; give it good attention, and you will never regret it. I will send varieties best suited to your locality and climate as follows:

200 Strawberry plants in four varieties
50 Dewberry plants in two varieties
50 Blackberry plants in two varieties
100 Red Raspberry plants in two varieties.
100 Black Raspberries plants in two varieties
25 Currant bushes in two varieties
12 Gooseberry bushes in two varieties
12 Grape-vines, assorted
100 Asparagus roots.

MY PRICE FOR THE ENTIRE COLLECTION IS $10

W. F. ALLEN
SALISBURY, MARYLAND

WARREN
THE CLIMAX OF A VETERAN BERRY-GROWER'S LIFE WORK

CHESAPEAKE
IF THERE IS A BETTER ONE I HAVE NEVER SEEN IT